Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[Vol. 11.....14] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1813. [No. 25.....690]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers being appointed for Kent county, by an act passed at the last session of the assembly, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for a BANK about to be established in Baltimore, called "THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE," will meet in pursuance of the said act of assembly, at the Court House in Chester Town, Kent county, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares in the said Bank, for Kent county—and that we will continue to receive subscriptions for three days, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

THOMAS WORRELL,
WILLIAM BARROLL,
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

Chester-Town, jan. 25——3

EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visiters of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL*, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 12——m

IN CHANCERY,

December Term, 1812.

Senah Busick, use of Samuel Brown, against *William Skinner Ross.* The bill in this case states that a certain *James Thomas Ross*, in his life time, was indebted by two bills obligatory to the said Senah Busick, and being so indebted, with intention to cheat and defraud the said Senah Busick and his other creditors, fraudulently conveyed a tract or parcel of Land called "Ross's Purchase," to his infant son, William Skinner Ross, the defendant in this cause, without valuable consideration; that the said Senah Busick assigned and transferred the said bills obligatory, and the money due thereon, to the said Samuel Brown; that the said James T. Ross is since dead, without leaving personal estate—and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the United States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said Lands for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, before the 15th day of June, 1813, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass, as prayed.

True copy—
NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

jan. 19——3

NOTICE.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

All persons wanting Land Warrants, or having Composition Money to pay on Land Certificates, will be pleased to apply to Richard Harwood, Esq. of Easton, who is authorised to transact that branch of the Treasurer's business for

WILL. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.

january 12——6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

20th day of January, A. D. 1813.

On application of Parrott Rathel, administrator of *Abel Grace*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

IN TESTIMONY that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1813.

SEAL.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—*Notice is hereby given*—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Abel Grace*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1813.

PARROTT RATHEL,
Adm'r of Abel Grace, dec'd.

January 26——3

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

The question of *impressment* has been frequently discussed at great length by very able and ingenious men. My intention is to treat it with extraordinary brevity. *Brevity*, it has been said, is the *soul of wit*; and pray why should it not be likewise *the soul of reason?*

I pass over—because they are irrelevant—the abstract rights of man. It is not material to examine whether an individual born in a certain society under one government, can lawfully abjure allegiance to that government and become a member of another society under another government; altho' it might not be difficult to prove that a subject whom the government may banish for crimes, may, by a like doctrine, banish or rather abandon the government for corruption and the crime of oppression. But this part of the question, with all its relatives, is dismissed. I bring into view only a single point, in which it is presumed every body will agree. It is—

That G. Britain has no right to do in relation to the U. States what the U. States have no right to do in relation to G. Britain.

This proposition rests on the basis of that *reciprocity* which grows out of *national independence*. The rights of the U. States are *equal* to the rights of G. Britain.

In this respect age confers no superiority. A nation that is independent to day, is just as much so as a nation that has been independent for a thousand years. All the rights which appertain to it are as perfect at the first moment of independence as at the last; like a man who, being twenty one years old, is entitled to all the rights of citizenship in as full perfection as if he were fifty.—Time can neither add to them, nor take any thing away.

Now, what are the laws of G. Britain with respect to foreign seamen? Why—

First. Every foreign seaman, who, during a war, shall serve two years in any man of war, merchantman, or privateer, is naturalized, *ipso facto.* See Stat: 13 Geo: 2. c. 3.

Secondly. Every foreign seaman serving three years may be employed as a British mariner. See Stat: 32 Geo: 3. c. 68.

Thirdly. By various statutes, sailors, having served the King for a limited time, are free to use any trade or profession in any town in the kingdom without exception.

It appears, then, that G. Britain, by existing laws, does actually naturalize foreign seamen, and of course American seamen.

And yet she alledges, as a justification of the practice of impressment, that the U. States naturalize British seamen.

But is it not obvious, that as the laws of G. Britain naturalize citizens of the U. States, the U. States have an equal right to naturalize British subjects, and that the practice of impressment cannot be justified on this ground?

There is, also, this difference between the laws of the two countries: The U States require *five years* residence *on the land*; whereas G. Britain requires only *two years* service on *board*, to entitle the party to naturalization. The laws of the United States refer to citizenship generally; the laws of Great Britain refer specially to seamen.

What, in effect, then, is the remaining alledged reason of impressment? It is, that British seamen fly from the service of their sovereign and are employed on board American merchantmen.

Without disputing the point, without attempting to palliate it on the ground that Great Britain, by an act of Parliament, is guilty of the seduction of American seamen into her service, I ask, *what have the United States offered on this subject?*

They have offered to exclude by law all British born subjects from the service of the U. States, either in public or in private armed vessels, if G. Britain will also by law exclude the citizens of the U. States from British vessels, and discontinue the practice of impressment. If G. Britain will not naturalize & impress American mariners, neither will the U. States naturalize and employ British mariners.

Thus America offers to do away all the alledged causes of impressment. She only asks for *reciprocity*, she merely demands that which is an essential characteristic of her *independence*, to wit:

That Great Britain should act towards the U. States, as the United States act towards Great Britain.

AMERICANUS.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Tanning & Currying Business.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find advantageous homes, by applying to the subscriber immediately.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge, jan. 19——4

N. B Also two millers that understand keening wind-mills, and can come well recommended, will find it to their advantage by applying immediately. W. C. R.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3—— m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Creditors of the subscriber—

That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Kent county, jan. 17. (19——3)

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Difference between the SOUTHERN FEDERALISTS and the BOSTON FEDERALISTS.

We are deceived more than half our lives by *names*—and led astray by *sounds*. When a foreigner is told such a man is a *federalist*, he supposes, and has a right to believe, that every man of that denomination thinks alike respecting our national politics; but if he goes from the north to the south, and from the south to the north again he will perceive his great mistake. A Boston federalist is a very different character from the federalist of N York, the Jersies, or Pennsylvania, and he differs still more from the federalists inhabiting the states southward and westward.

When the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor with the captain and crew of the Guerriere, the federalists here were sadly cast down for a few hours. They had much rather our ship had been carried into Halifax. After they had got a little over the first shock, they concluded to cheer up and to rejoice; and they one and all declared that they were glad the English frigate was taken by a *federal* ship! Now it seems that a majority of the officers in our navy come under that denomination; that is, they arranged themselves on the side of *Madison, Jay* and *Hamilton*, under the administration of *Washington*, rather than under *Jefferson*; & having been abroad, and being little in the way of political controversy, they experienced no variation, & felt none of the effects of the currents and whirpools that agitated the politicians.

As the English party denounced Commodore Rogers for daring to return the fire of the Little Belt; and as *Timothy Pickering* espoused her cause against Rogers, the party were unwilling to admit him among federalists, and they tried all in their power to excite jealousy, and make difficulties, and create distinctions between that accomplished officer and the rest of the commanders but all to no effect. These gentlemen were all *Boston federalists*, they were southern federalists, such federalists as our late Minister at the Court of London, Mr. Pinkney.

Some of the southern federalists, whether officers in the navy imports not, have expressed their *astonishment* at the conversation of some of *our* federalists, and have said among themselves, *if this be federalism, we are no federalists.* When they have heard gentlemen wishing that the British had 40,000 regulars in Canada, instead of 5,000; when they hear the general officers of the army spoken of with derision, and the disasters of our brave soldiers exulted over; and the President of the United States spoken of as a tool of France, and a disgrace to the nation, they have said, *if this be federalism, we are no federalists.*—These gentlemen find that the federalists of Boston consider the welfare of Old England as the *primary* object, and that of our country but a *secondary* one.—They absolutely consider the interest of Britain as nearer and dearer to them than the interest of the states south of the Delaware. In all these foreign feelings the southern federalists take no part in them.

We assert for a fact that the southern federalists find a closer approximation of sentiment between themselves and the republicans of Boston, than the high federalists, whose proper name is *Tories*, by which we mean men who try all in their power to defeat the measures of Congress, and who magnify the justice, generosity, and resources of the British government, while they calumniate and libel those of their own country men, who *rejoice at British victories, and chuckle at American disasters*; and they wind up the whole with trying to frighten the people with the ridiculous cry of *French influence*. The term tory is confessedly a name of reproach, but then men of irreproachable life and *conversation* very rarely have it fixed upon them.

Let us then call "*things by their right names*;" and no longer confound *southern federalists* with our *Toryism*, or *Essex junto-ism*; of which is synonymous, *British partyism*.—Let our southern brethren know distinctly that all such writings as the *Boston rebel*—the *analysis*—the *New England farmer*—the *Madison war*—and *Boreas*, are the *northern blast of civil war*, designed to operate upon the *fears* of the southern states relative to their *slaves*, have no degree of kindred with the federalism of the south. They ought to know that this is an *hereditary British influence*, grown rancorous by disappointment and mortification, and that so far from its being friendly to the *confederation*, whence federalists affected to take their name, they are the *anti-federalists*, and their great aim is to destroy the *confederation*, so that they may govern a *third* of the country, because they find they cannot govern the whole.

Can it be supposed that the pride of our nation, the brave officers of our navy, our Rogers'—Decatur's—Hull's—Bainbridge's—Porter's—Stewarts, and the rest of our gallant officers, are desirous to be identified with those men amongst us, who are engaged in a continued effort to undermine the administration that supports and honors them? Can any man believe that our navy officers feel any congeniality of sentiments with those here who thwart the execution of every military measure that our government adopts? So far from this, we are satisfied that our brave seamen feel no gratification at the fulsome flatteries of our *Tory* prints. They shrink with disgust from the caresses of those subservient instruments of a British party, whose breath is contagion, and whose embrace is death.

Our naval heroes honor, respect & will firmly support the administration that supports, honors, and loves them: and they will maintain the great national principles, with their brave hearts and roaring cannon, to the confusion & discomfiture of false patriots, and hypocritical federalists, until there shall be but one distinctive name—AMERICANS AND BRITONS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 20.

Blockade of New York.—The British squadron off Sandy Hook consists of the St. Domingo, Admiral Sir J. B. Warren; Dragon, both of 74 guns; the Poictiers, captain Beresford, do; 4 or 5 frigates, and 2 or 3 smaller vessels. They have captured the schr. Syren for Charleston—the schr. Tropic, for ditto—sloop Almira, Desbrow, from New York for Fredericksburg, captured off Delaware by the British brig of war Sophia.—Capt. D. left on board, the mate and crew arrived: sloop Industry, Hammond, from Rhode Island, bound to Virginia with provisions, captured by the St. Domingo on Saturday evening; was stove along side of her while hoisting out her provisions; brig Caroline, 5 days from Charleston, for N. York, with cotton, & the schr. American Eagle, Horlitz, 45 days from Cadiz, with a full cargo of fruit, all of which, except the schr. Syren, are ordered for Bermuda.

The schr. Syren, was armed with one gun, and 30 or 40 men, by the commander of the British squadron, and was seen 5 miles within Sandy Hook, where she captured the schr. American Eagle. We are extremely sorry that two or three of our gun boats had not been at the Hook when the Syren came in, as they might have captured her, & prevented the American Eagle from capture.

About thirty of the crew and passengers of the captured vessels were put on board the sloop of Monday night, and arrived here yesterday morning.

Three or four of the above mentioned prisoners were taken on board the St. Domingo, and were informed by admiral Warren, that there was not the least prospect of an accommodation between his Government and the U. States.

Some of the gentlemen who were captured state, that the privateer Teazer of this port, fell in with admiral Warren's squadron, and mistook it for Com. Rogers', and was captured, and the sch't. burnt.

An American pilot is said to be on board the St. Domingo, who receives 11 shillings per day for his services.—[We should feel a pleasure in exposing the name of this traitor.]

We have a rumour from the crew of the brig Caroline from Charleston, that the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, has captured the British frigate Æolus, lord Townsend, and a brig laden with coffee, which was in company.

We have also a further rumor, stating that Admiral Warren told some of the prisoners that he had late intelligence from France, which announced the arrival at Paris of the Emperor Napoleon, and his suite, and that Prince Murat's army of 30,000 men, being worn out with fatigue and hunger, had surrendered to the Russians. [Our intelligence from Nantz by the Lynx, is to the 7th of Dec. which does not make any mention of admiral Warren's report.]

On Friday last the squadron captured two American ships—their names not mentioned—one was loaded with coffee.

The schooner American Eagle, Hurlitz, in 45 days from Cadiz with Malaga wine and fruit, to Wm. and S. Robinson and Cox and Montandevert, was captured on Monday evening, 5 miles within the Hook, by the British sloop of war Syren, (notwithstanding she had a British licence,) and ordered for Bermuda.—She had been boarded on Thursday off the Chesapeake, by the brig Sophia, and permitted to proceed; on Sunday afternoon she was boarded off Rockaway by the Dragon, of 74 guns, and released; and on Monday morning to the southward of the Highlands, was chased by the St Domingo from 2 A. M. until 7 P. M. but outsailed her. Passengers Mr. Clarke, Mr. Knapp, and Capt Knapp, of Boston, who had several trifling articles pilfered from them, but in other respects were treated politely. We understand that the St Domingo has on board an American pilot, and that he receives 11 shillings per day for his services.

The brig Edwin, George C. Smith, of Salem, from Malta to Gibraltar, has been captured by an Algerine frigate and carried into Algiers.—The crew were well treated and the captain was in the house with the Swedish Consul. Eight thousand dollars were required for his ransom.—Mr. Lear was at Gibraltar. Flour there twenty two dollars.

Several vessels had recently arrived at Cadiz, from Odessa, with wheat.

The French army at Salamanca consisted of 90,000 men. Lord Wellington, with the allied army of 110,000, was between Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos.

A *new order in council* was announced about the 20th Nov. *permitting American licensed vessels*, which might have arrived with provisions, to take the whole amount of the proceeds in Spanish produce.

An American ship was seen going thro' the straights on the 1st Nov. convoyed by two Algerine frigates. The British frigate Lavina, of 36 guns, fell in with and boarded her, but did not find any of her crew.

Dec. 14, off the Western Islands, was chased by 5 vessels of war, polacre rigged, supposed to be Algerines. The same day spoke the privateer Decatur, of Salem, on a cruize, and informed her of the above vessels of war.

The brig Caroline, Wing, in five days from Charleston, laden with cotton, for N. York, was captured on Sunday night off Sandy Hook light house, by admiral Warren's squadron, & ordered for Bermuda.

One of these papers states, that the Spanish general, Ballasteros, has been banished by the cortes to Ceuta, for disobedience of orders. He had refused to serve under Lord Wellington.

SALEM, JANUARY 15.

GALLANT *and* RESOLUTE BATTLE *of the* MONTGOMERY.

Yesterday, arrived the privateer Montgomery, of 12 guns, and 89 men (when she sailed) Capt. Benjamin Upton, from a 10 weeks cruize. November 9, spoke brig Osmyn, of Boston, 10 days from Baltimore for Cadiz. Dec. 6, off Surinam, at 3 P. M. discovered a sail standing to the westward; gave chace, and at 5 discovered her to be a large brig, at which time she hauled up her coursers, &c. and hauled her wind to the northward for the Montgomery, who was prepared for her reception. At 7, after some interchanges of shot, and wearing, the Montgomery hailed, and ordered her boat on board, which she refused, having at the time her lights disposed in every part; half an hour after the Montgomery hailed, three several times, threatening if they did not send their boat on board to fire into them; the refusal was repeated, and the Montgomery required to send her boat on board the other, who avowed herself to be his Majesty's packet from London bound to Surinam Here began a terrible contest. The Montgomery delivered her broadside, and kept up an incessant fire. A little past 8 her antagonist laid the M. on board on her starboard waist, her larboard anchor at the same catching in the starboard after port of the M. and her jiboom and spritsail yard (being partly shot away) at the same time sweeping over the waist guns; in this situation the M. kept up a brisk fire of musketry, and such great guns as would bear upon her; which was returned with equal warmth from her adversary, on board with regular platoons of soldiers were observed to be engaged. After lying board and board for 51 minutes, and making several attempts to board, the M filled her fore top sail and hauled off to repair, and take care of the wounded, and at the same time broke off the enemy's larboard anchor after it had made a hole through the deck into the cabin, & otherwise chafed her quarters. The enemy at the same time hauled to the northward, and gave the M. a shot, which however was disregarded.

The bowsprit of the enemy was lashed by the privateers crew to the main stay. The English being much higher than the Montgomery, the guns of the latter could not be bro't to bear on her—during which time the enemy were pouring in their grape shot and musketry upon her deck. One of the Montgomery's 18 pound carronades, double shotted, was discharged repeatedly into the bows of the enemy, between wind and water, which stove them in badly, and set her on fire inside, and her pumps were going briskly at the time they separated. She mounted 18 guns, supposed to be 18 pounders, and was very strongly manned. She was a fine looking vessel, and about 150 tons larger than the Montgomery.

After hauling off, the Montgomery found she had sustained the following damages; 5 staunchions in her waist, with about 10 feet of her bulwarks stove in; main channel gone; standing & running rigging very much shattered; fore top mast, jib, and main boom injured; and, what was much more to be lamented, the following persons killed and wounded:

Killed—Israel Blasdel, sergeant of marines; John Pritchard, James Kittredge, & Julius Tayor, seamen.

Wounded—Capt. Benj. Upton, Lt. John Edwards, 1st sailing master's mate; Mr. Edward Doane, 2d do. Mr Daniel T. Very; prize masters Mr. Wm Winkley and Mr. John Hooper; Mr Nathan Fish, armorer; Zenas Keys, Geo. Whidden, John Bean, marines; Moses Page, John Williams, Benj. Woodward, seamen; Charles Merrit, fifer. [1 since dead.]

After capt. Upton was disabled by his wound, capt. Henry Prince, jun. 1st lieut. continued the action with the same skill and valor as had been displayed by every officer and man on board during the whole contest. This appears to have been the most hard fought action we have heard of since the war.

After the action, in clearing ship there were found on board the M. 3 boarding pikes and a musket that had belonged to the enemy, and also two pots containing combustibles, which they threw on board to set fire to the M. which they once accomplished on the starboard quarter; the fire was however soon extinguished.

It was thought prudent after the action to stand to the northward to get into cooler weather on account of the wounded.

Shortly after hauling off, and before she was in condition to renew the action, the Montgomery lost sight of her adversary.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, 18th January, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following officers of the army and militia of the United States, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Queen'stown and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates, taken on board his Britannic majesty's transport Samuel and Sarah, on the 11th day of July, 1812, viz.

Brigadier General William Hull.
Colonels Duncan M'Arthur, James Findley, and Lewis Cass;
Lieutenant colonels James Miller, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Leott, and John Christie;
Major James Taylor;
Captains Nathan Hearld. John Whistler, Henry B. Brevoort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilvie, William King, Joel King and Return B. Brown.

And each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Gen. Harrison, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Head Quarters, N W. Army, Delaware, Dec. 28, 1812, has resigned the Governorship of the Indiana Territory.

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year.—She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public. SUSAN. TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8——m

WANTED IN A STORE,

A smart active Boy, about 16 or 17 years of age—He must be of a good disposition, and not afraid of work. One at a distance from Easton would be preferred. For information apply to the Editor.

jan. 19——3

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD.

november 24——m

FOR SALE.

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

jan. 5——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Creditors of the subscriber—

That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

MARK COWIN.

Kent county, jan. 17. (19——3)

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round port eye, has the tisick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & ot very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again. AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——m

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a correspondence between John Mitchill agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax and the British admiral commanding at that station.

I transmit for the like purpose copies of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES MADISON.

January, 22, 1813.

"Frigate President, Boston, Jan. 14 1813.

SIR—Herewith you will receive two muster Books of his B. M. vessels Moselle and Sappho, found on board of the British Packet Swallow.*

As the British have always denied that they detained on board their ships of war American citizens, knowing them to be such, I send you the enclosed as a public document of their own to *prove* how illy such an assertion accords with their practice—It will appear by these two muster Books that so late as Aug. last, about one eighth part of the Moselle & Sappho's crews were Americans! consequently if there is only a quarter part of that proportion on board their other vessels, they have an infinitely greater number of Americans in their service than any *American* has yet had idea of—Any further comment of mine on this subject I consider unnecessary as the enclosed documents speak but too plainly for themselves.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Mitchil agent for prisoners of War at Halifax to the Secretary of State, dated 5th Dec. 1812.

"I cover you a copy of a correspondence which took place in consequence of different applications I received either by letter or personal from persons detained on board his Britannic Majesty's ships of war in this place.

I merely mentioned to you that the admiral had assured me that he would discharge all the citizens of the U. States who were in the fleet, and actually discharge several. This induced me to think I should be correct and in the perfect line of my duty in sending him a list of the applicants to me and requesting an enquiry to be made and discharge granted to all who were citizens of the U. States.—I therefore covered a list of the names now enclosed to you which produced a letter to me of the same date (1st Dec. 1812) I read it with surprise because some of the men had informed me their captains had refused to report them to the admiral—now it no one here was or is allowed to do it, their situation is hopeless! It is not my place Sir, to reason with you on this business, *proof of nativity* in his first letter is a strong expression, and how many who can't obtain it! The second paragraph in the second letter prevents my interfering, and *I have been obliged to send a man away requesting him to apply to his commanding officer*"

Mr. Mitchell to Admiral Warren—Dec 1, 1812,

SIR—Since the sailing of the last cartels in which you were pleased to send home several Americans who had been in his B. M. service, others who are now on board of the Centurion and Statira have requested of me to procure their discharge and to be sent home. Will you sir, have the goodness to direct an enquiry and order the release of such as are citizens of the U. States.

Besides the enclosed list I am told there are others whose names I have not.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Admiral Warren's Answer to Mr. Mitchell, Dec. 1, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date respecting some men therein mentioned on board his M. ships under my command said to be citizens of the U. S. & in reply beg to acquaint you, that whenever I have received representations from the captains of any part of their crews being citizens of America, with *sufficient proof of their nativity*, I have directed their discharge from the service—I must observe to you that I cannot permit the interference of any applications from men belonging to his majesty's ships *but through their commanding officers* and in your department of prisoners of war, I shall at all times be most happy to receive your communication.

I have the honor, &c.

Mr. Mitchell to Admiral Warren, Dec. 3, 1812.

SIR—I had yesterday the honor to receive your letter dated the 1st. inst. and observe that you cannot permit the interference of any applications from men on board his Britannic majesty's ships but through their commanding officers. Desirous of conforming as far as possible to established regulations, permit me the honor to enqure of your excellency, if by your letter I am to understand that I am not to receive the applications of seamen declaring themselves citizens of the U. S. who are on board his majesty's ships of war, & communicate the same to you? If this is the meaning I shall most certainly conform, though I must lament the regulation.

I have the honor, &c.

* The Moselle and Sappho are both on the Jamaica station and each mount 12 guns. *Ed. Press.*

Admiral Warren to Mr. Mitchell, Dec. 4, 1813.

SIR—In reply to your letter dated yesterday, I have to acquaint you that whenever any address is made relative to men on board his majesty's ships, it must be by the commanders of such ships direct. I cannot *permit* any application in other persons in time of war but in the above mode.

It will always afford me pleasnre to attend to your wishes in any respect relative to the situation or exchange of prisoners or to afford any aid or relief in my power.

I have the honor to be, &c &c. &c. &c.

JOHN BARLASE WARREN.

(The message and documents after being read were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.)

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The following letter from the Collector of the Port of Boston, to Dr. Mitchill, presents so important a view of the facilities and importance of Internal Navigation, that we have been induced to solicit a copy for publication, & now recommend it to the earnest attention of our readers, particularly to such of them as are invested with Legislative authority.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Boston, Jan. 9, 1813,

Respected sir,

An event has recently taken place within my knowledge which so strikingly exhibits the enterprizing genius of Americans, and opens such an extensive field for the patriotic speculations of the statesman & legislator, that I am induced to communicate the circumstances to a friend to the happiness and prosperity of his country.

During the week ending the last year, Mr. Welles of this town, a young gentleman of great activity and mercantile information has received at the Custom House certificates of the legal importation of goods to the amount of thirty *thousand dollars, which have been sent to Mexico* by the following rout.

From Boston to Providence in waggons, thence by water through the Sound to Amboy, thence in waggons & by water to Philadelphia, thence in waggons to Pittsburg, then down the Ohio & Mississippi to N. Orleans & from thence by land & in boats to Mexico. Thus transporting merchandize by inland conveyance a greater distance then has ever been done by the people of any age or country, save by those who trade between China and Moscow.

But what is most astonishing, the distance from this to New Orleans is only four and one half per cent. on the cost of the goods in Boston while the insurance alone on such as are sent by the way of the ocean, is 30 and not less than 25 per cent. At any rate, the freights, insurance & other charges on such as are sent coastways is not less than 30 or 32 per cent. which makes a saving in favor of inland transportation of from 25½ to 27½ per cent. I am informed that if the war continues a great trade will thus be carried on between the northern ports and New Orlean, and from thence to South America; not only to places on the Isthmus, but a cross the Gulph of Mexico to the various ports on the Maine and in Brazil.

Such goods as are thus transported not being entitled to a drawback of the duties, will perhaps prevent so great a traffic as otherwise would take place were debentures allowed to be issued on such as were exported from N. Orleans, which had been carried there, inland, from the N. Eastern Atlantic ports. But as they are now transported the advantage is in favor of the new mode; most of the articles which are adapted for those markets pay 25 per cent. duty, but when exported, three & a half per cent. is deducted from the amount of duties, which will not leave in debentures enough to pay the insurance From this single fact, it is very obvious that the facility of transportation should be improved by canals and good roads When involved in wars, the people make exertions & discoveries of infinite importance to the nation, which are overlooked during times of peace.

Many able speculations have been published on the immense benefits which would be derived from uniting the various waters of the U. States and bringing districts of the Union nearer each other by turnpikes. Mr. Gallatin, some few years since, made a most able report to Congress on this subject, which was read and *forgotten*. The property which has been captured by a small British privateer from Nova Scotia this fall, off Cape Cod, where she has made two cruizes against the coasting vessels from Southern ports, would more than have made a canal from Buzzards Bay to that of Barnstable, for the cargoes are estimated at $300,000, and would have been saved by such a canal.

I have taken the liberty of making these remarks from a conviction that when a view is dispassionately taken of the subject, the National Legislature will not neglect such measures as shall end to advance the best interest of their country. No nation on the globe is capable of being so easily and perfectly canaled as this. Our large lakes and numerous rivers offer the means of intersecting every part of the country with channels. Public and private land will hereby be increased in value, while employment will be given to a large portion of the inhabitants. Two hundred waggons for the last three months have been in constant employ from Boston to Providence, while before the war there were only two, which were regular baggage waggons.

You may from these facts form some idea of the great advantages which must result from Internal Navigation.

With sentiments of the highest esteem

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your ob't servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill.

From the Salem Register of Jan 9.

IMPRESSMENT.

The following deposition of Mr ISAAC CLARK, from this town, who has been torn from his family and country, and for three years compelled to serve on board his Britannic Majesty's ships of war, is entitled to an attentive perusal. Those Americans who can read this narative without the strongest emotions of indignation and wrath towards the insolent and haughty oppressors of our brave and honest mariners, and commisseration for their sufferings, or who can attempt to justify and paliate the atrocious conduct of our manstealing enemies, can be fit only for slaves to the corrupt Court of St. James, and had better take refuge with their favorite "*Bulwark*;" they are unworthy to breathe the pure air of Liberty.

This narrative affords a most striking and affecting view of the sufferings which not only our townsman Mr. Clark, but *thousands* of American seamen *have* endured, and which all have been *liable* to endure by this infernal practice of impressment on the high seas from our vessels. But the day of retribution will come, and it ought to be the determination of every patriotic American, to compel the enemy to abandon this insufferable and degrading practice, or, in the language of the hon. Mr. Macon, "to nail our colors to the mast, and sink in the effort."

"I ISAAC CLARK, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on solemn oath declare that I was born in the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; have sailed out of Salem aforesaid, about seven years; that on the 14th day of June, 1809, I was impressed and forcibly taken from the ship Jane of Norfolk, by the sailing master (his name was Carr) of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, Robert Elliot commander. I had a protection from the custom house in Salem, which I shewed to Capt. Elliot; he swore I was an Englishman, tore my protection to pieces before my eyes, and threw it overboard, & ordered me to go to work—I told him I did not belong to his flag and I would do no work under it. He then ordered my legs to be put into irons, and the next morning ordered the master at arms to take me on deck, and give me two dozen lashes; after receiving them, he ordered him to keep me in irons, and give me one biscuit & a pint of water for 24 hours. After keeping me in this situation one week. I was brought on deck, and asked by captain Elliot if I would go to my duty—on my refusing, he ordered me to strip, tied me up a second time, & gave me two dozen more, and kept me on the same allowance another week—then ordered me on deck again and asked if I would go to work; I still persisted that he had no right to demand my services, & I would do no work on board his ship. He told me he would punish me until I was willing to work; and then gave me the third two dozen of lashes, ordered a very heavy chain put round my neck, (such as they had used to sling the lower yard) fastened to a ringbolt in the deck, and that no person except the master at arms should speak to me, or give me any thing to eat or drink, but my one biscuit and a pint of water for twenty four hours, until I would go to work.—I was kept in this situation NINE WEEKS—when, being exhausted by hunger and thirst, I was obliged to yield. After being on board the ship more than two years and a half, and being wounded in an action with a French frigate, I was sent to the hospital. When partially recovered, I was sent on board the Impregnable, a 98 gun ship. My wound growing worse, I was returned to the hospital, when the American consul received a copy of my protection from Salem, and procured my discharge on the 29th day of April last. There were seven impressed Americans on board the Porcupine, three of whom had entered.

ISAAC CLARK."

LONDON, December 1.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Nov. 30.

This day the business of the session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after two o'clock his royal highness the Prince Regent arrived at the house, attended by the great officers of state, &c. when the members of the house of commons being called in, his royal highness was pleased to deliver the following Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you at the opening of this parliament, the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition and the diminution of the hopes which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery.

The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

The valor and intrepidity displayed by his majesty's forces, and those of his allies in the peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by general the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the southern provinces of that kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the allied forces; these efforts of the enemy have, nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources, and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistence to the powers of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the peninsula, but the best interests of his majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between his majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French government, assisted by its allies and the tributary states dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance; by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world: and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of his imperial majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in the result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian empire.

The proof of confidense which I have received from his imperial majesty, in the manner which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his imperial majesty most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you that I have concluded a treaty with his Sicilian majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of the treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive operation of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations; a measure, which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some part of the country; and from the dispositions which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of parliament

I trust I shall not have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his majesty's people, and in the wisdom of parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe and of the world are fixed upon you. I can assure you that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his majesty's subjects.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the U. S. of America was made under circumstances, which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostilities have been principally directed, against the adjoining Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty & attachment in the Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and of the skill & decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime right of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The approaching expiration of the charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

Thursday—Lord Liverpool said, it was not intended to move thanks for the surrender of *Detroit* in America; but to address the Regent for a monument to the memory of the gallant officer who commanded; but who had since unfortunately fallen—Adjourned.

The American, brig Empress, capt. Moran, arrived at Plymouth, on Wednesday, from New York; she sailed on the 6th ult. bound to Bordeaux, and was captured on the 30th, by the Rover gun brig. Accounts are stated to have been received at N. York that the Frolic sloop of war was captured by the American FRIGATE Hornet, after a most desperate action, in which both were dismasted & and complete wrecks, and were soon after fallen in with his majesty's SLOOP Poictiers, and both taken—the President's message was expected at N. York the day the Empress sailed. It was generally believed that an order for a general embargo would be one of the first acts of Congress, on account of the immense exportation of grain and flour from the U. States. The British frigate Junon, with dispatches from Sir J. B Warren, which had been at N. York about fourteen days, left it with an answer to the dispatches about two days before the departure of the above vessel, nothing was known of the nature of the said despatches, or the reply given.

December 10.

Second Edition. Half past 2 *o'clock.*

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence. Gottenburgh, Dec. 5.

During the retreat of the French, general Augereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittenstein and Tschitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his general army is at Krasnoi.

Smolensko is completely surrounded.

Third Edition.

Sun Office, half past 3 o'clock.

We stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburgh to 30th Nov. No despatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description. Gen. Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2 000 men under the command of Gen Augereau, brother to the marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orlof Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutusoff were dated the 14th Nov at Lobkovo, 40 wersts to the southward of Smolensko. Nothing at that time was known of Bonaparte.

MORE "BLACK FACTS."

Attempts are still made by the fomenters of faction, both in their newspapers and by pamphlets, to excite that spirit of hatred between the northern and southern parts of our country, which they hope will finally result in a *dissolution of the union*. They expect to do the most execution, and to excite the greatest degree of jealousy among the eastern people by the declaration, that the *black* population of the southern are represented in congress We have before shown the fallacy of this reasoning, and pointed out the immense difference between the influence of the blacks at the south, and those in this part of the country Here, the vote of a negro is as powerful as that of a white man, and they have a direct *representation both in congress and the state legislature*. At the south they are never permitted to vote. In the ratio of population five blacks are estimated as three free white men. At the adoption of the constitution, there was a mutual concession and agreement between the north and south It was conceded that every state, however small should be allowed to depute two senators to the national senate In return for this, the blacks at the south were to be estimated according to the above ratio The little state of R Island (not much larger than one of the counties of Virginia) has equal representation in the [illegible] with that great and respectable [illegible]

Boston [illegible]

INFERNALISM.

From the Boston Centinel of Jan 13th, 1813.

"The sentiment is hourly extending, and in *these northern states* will soon be universal, that we are in a condition no better in relation to the *south* than that of *a conquered people*. We have been compelled without the least necessity or occasion, to renounce our habits, occupations, means of happiness and subsistance. We are plunged into a war *without* a sense of enmity or a *perception of sufficient provocation*; and obliged to fight the battles of A CABAL, which under the *sickening affection* of *republican* equality, aims at trampling into the dust the weight, influence and power of commerce and her dependencies. We, whose soil was the hot bed, and whose ships were the nursery of sailors, are insulted by the hypocrisy of a devotedness to sailors' rights, and the arrogance of pretended skill in maritime jurisprudence, by those whose country furnishes no navigation beyond the size of a ferry boat or an Indian canoe. We have no more interest in waging this sort of war, at this period and under these circumstances, *at the command of* VIRGINIA than Holland in accelerating her ruin by uniting her destiny to France. We *resemble* Holland in another particular—The officers and power of government are engrossed by executive minions, who are selected on account of their known infidelity to the interest of their fellow citizens, to foment divisions [what impudence!] and to deceive and distract the people whom they cannot intimidate. The land is literally taken from its old possessors, and given to strangers.—The cabinet has no confidence in those who enjoy the confidence of this people, and on the other hand the solid mass of the talent and property of this community is wholly unsusceptible of any favorable impressions or dispositions towards an Executive in *whose choice they had no part*, and by whom they feel that they shall be as they always have been, degraded and marked as objects of *opposition* and resentment. The consequence of this state of things must then be, either that the southern states must drag the northern states further into the war, or we *must drag them out of it; or the chain will break*. This will be the "imposing attitude" of the next year. We must no longer be deafened *by senseless clamors about a separation* of the states. It is an event we do not desire, not because we have derived advantages from the compact, but because we cannot foresee or limit the dangers or effects of revolution. *But the states are separated in fact*, when one section assumes an imposing attitude, and with a high hand perseveres in measures fatal to the interests and repugnant to the opinion of another section, by dint of a geographical majority.—This would be a case not contemplated by the parties to the original compact. If this separation in fact takes place, it will be the work of the present cabinet. Such a separation alone is matter of substance—the rest would be *matter of form*."

A letter from Washington, published in the Richmond Enquirer, states it is a fact, that Mr. Randolph while delivering his speech on the new army bill in congress, *actually sat down and cried* at the idea of our being at war with England, "a nation who he said, had done so much in India towards many millions of wretches to christianity!" We blush for our country, that she contains within her bosom an American who can applaud the British for their conduct in India. Was it religion that caused them to commit, in that quarter of the globe, such horrible deeds of rapine and murder as would make "e'en angels weep?" They have literally drenched in blood the whole face of India: they have never, no, not for one moment, since they obtained a foothold there, granted the innocent people of that fair portion of the earth a respite from the most terrific and desolating scenes of plunder, usurpation, cruelty and carnage—Millions upon millions of human beings have fallen victims to the insatiable rapacity and bloody despotism of England in the east. And does a member of the present congress boldly and impudently dare to pollute the name of christianity by connecting it with the British conduct in India? Nay, does he, with unparalleled hypocrisy, sit down and weep because his country has waged a necessary and just war with that government whose subjects have, in the East Indies, in strict subserviency to the fell destroyer of mankind, prematurely sent millions of people into the eternal world with all their imperfections on their heads? We have no doubt that the christian missionaries to India have done much good there; but the same good might have been done without the English nation's having prosecuted such a bloody, unceasing war against beings guiltless of any the least offence against them. The most pious fact of a few Englishmen can never even palliate the execrable policy of England in India. All the water in the ocean cannot wash away her sins in that country; and the man who can praise her for what she has done there, must be the most deluded, insane or wicked of mortals.

Balt. Amer.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

The following amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, making the *fourteenth*, was passed at November Session 1811, and confirmed at November Session 1812.

1. The time of meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday of *December* in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as [is now] prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. The Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution & Form of Government. And the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. All annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1813.

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETIES.

When we see the name of the illustrious Washington, our glory, our father and our political polar star, insidiously prostituted to the most traitorous and corrupt purposes, we feel not only mortified at the disgraceful degradation, but also that just and honest indignation, which, if we were not to feel, would lead us to believe we were less than Americans.

Under the imposing title of the Washington Societies, is wielded an engine, unseen, but powerful in its operations, to excite in the people hostility to the *legislative* party in the country; to deaden their exertions in the prosecution of the present war; to blunt their just indignation against the murders and robberies of the highway man of nations; and, finally, to prepare their minds in favour of a severance of the Union; when they will have one section of the country ready to establish their favorite form of government, or bend its neck beneath the yoke of annexation to the empire of British despotism: which operations are actively and unceasingly employed in a sphere co-extensive with the limits of our whole country, and descending into the obscurest recesses of society.

As New York the presidents or leading members of these Societies from the different States meet as often as new events or contemplated projects render it necessary, when the plan of operations, to attain the end, is agreed upon and conveyed hence in minute detail to the Societies, who then hand it with the utmost secrecy and fidelity to trusty federal men in the counties and towns. Thus they have a concert in action every where the same, and defying detection until the effect intended is produced.

When a few leading men pronounced in the East that "opposition must be made to the present government by force," we looked with astonishment at the *federalists every where*, who appeared to view *civil war with the utmost composure and tranquility!* We were not much less astonished to find them supporting nearly all over the continent, a man, who, a few months since, has told them "they would subvert the government to attain their nefarious end," and that they had "rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and extolling him up as the most proper person for President that the republican party afforded, immediately and as if it were by magic, after having considered him the most "ambitious and corrupt man in the country." A knowledge, however, of the construction and operation of the Washington Society unriddles all these mysteries.

Of its revenue, *one twenty-fifth* is applied to the specious purpose of supporting charity schools: a most seductive cloak under which to *collect money!* To know how the other *twenty-four twenty-fifth*s of the revenue is applied, we desire a reference to the records of Kent county court. This revenue is very large; for besides voluntary contributions by persons not members, every member pays, at his entrance, ten dollars, and is liable to a call for the like sum at any time it may be wanting, and no questions are asked.

To repel this train which is so systematically and guardedly laid to sap the vitals of our country, republicans must be *united*. The favorite maxim of that Society is "Divide and we conquer." Let our maxim emphatically be "Union and harmony,"—and we must take steps to act in concert.—Republicans! "your country expects *every man* to do his duty."

FROM THE AURORA OF JANUARY 26.

We learn that the government has at length seized *upon the clues* of a treasonable conspiracy, and that two of the principal *British* emissaries are either in arrest, or so closely beset as not to be able to escape. A series of treasonable practices have been some time known to the Executive, and the actors have been suffered to proceed, unmolested, but carefully watched.—Three of the principals were accredited British agents before the war, in our seaports; their designs have extended from Boston to Orleans; and there is evidence of more than 70 persons of what is usually denominated *respectable standing* their aiders and abettors and agents; with a few persons of a different reputation. We omit *names & particulars*, only with the view to avoid any interference or interruption of the measures which the government may think proper to adopt; and it is not improbable that this may have been the subject upon which Congress were lately employed with closed doors.

The deep tone of treason which has been heard through the *Boston Centinel* and *Repertory*, and the *New York Evening Post*, echoed in a softer note by other papers, in different parts of the Union, which do not appear to be so liberally subsidized by British patronage, may probably be accounted for on the complete developement of this business.

The news from the north of Europe is of the most important interest. That full credit is to be given to the English and Russian accounts we do not believe, but we have no doubt that the French armies in their retreat from Moscow have experienced very severe losses. In contemplating this subject we find it impossible to rejoice at the victories of our own enemy. The war in Russia and in the Spanish peninsula, are in strictness rather wars of the English, than of the Spaniards & the Russians. They are wars of the most gigantic and ambitious power on the earth—a power which claims "the trident of the ocean, and the sceptre of the world," and which, to enforce these arrogant pretensions, has arrayed against our country her thousand *ships* of war, and has *stirred up* against us the bloody Indian and the barbarous Algerine.—With this power, under these circumstances, we have no sympathy, nor can we envy the feelings of any *American* who can rejoice at its success, or sympathise in its misfortunes.

Columbian.

British allies.—Are the exultations at the reported victories of the allies of England in Europe to satisfy their friends here? Or are the captures by the Algerines, and murders by the Indians, to be included in the triumphs of "the bulwark of religion," at which American should rejoice?—What casuist can make a distinction in the case? *ib.*

The British navy is augmented by twenty sail of Russian line of battle ships. This is among the "*glorious news*" last received. It is also stated, that a portion of this navy is ordered to visit our coast in the spring, and that a quantity of *Congreve rockets* are prepared in England for an expedition. Is this *glorious* news too? A touch of the *Copenhagen* business may shortly consummate the *glory* of our European connexions. *Ibid.*

Great Britain is fighting in Europe with her right hand, and in America with her left. Do those who uniformly wish the success of her European arm, expect its triumphs will weaken her grasp on the American shores? *Ibid.*

The *peace party* wanted war with *Spain* in 1804, for the opening of the Mississippi, and a war of *extermination* with France in 1798. At least in those periods the republicans were for peace, and the federalists for war. Now, the object of hostilities being changed, the impatient *Hotspurs* of those days are changed to very *William Penns*.—It is the measure, or the object, they deprecate so earnestly? *Ibid.*

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

We understand that a General Court Martial will assemble in this City, on the 25th day of February next, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, and that the Court is to be composed of the following members:

President—Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON
Members—Brig. Gen. JOS. BLOOMFIELD
Brig. Gen J. P. BOYD
Brig. Gen. H. BURBECK
Col G. IZARD, Artillery
Col. A. MACOMB, Artillery
Col. J. BURN, Cavalry
Col J. SIMMONDS, Infantry
Col. J. KINGSBERER, Infantry
Col. T. PARKER, Infantry
Col. H. BRADY, Infantry
Col W. H. WINDER, Infantry
Col. P. P. SCHUYLER, Infantry

Supernumeraries—Lieut. Col. W. SCOTT, artill'y.
Lieut. col. J. CHRYSTIE, inf'y
Lieut. Col. R. DENNIS, inf'y.

Judge Advocate—A. J. DALLAS, Esq.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Having taken a very active part in the discussions which have arisen out of the machine invented by Mr. Readheffer, we shall continue to inform our readers on the subject, whenever any new circumstance arises that may interest the public on the subject.

In conformity with the intimation made by the Legislature of this State, to Mr. Readheffer, that a committee was appointed to examine his machine and report upon it, Mr. Readheffer, thro' the hands of the Editor of this paper, signified by letter to the committee, that it would be for their inspection on Thursday last, the 21st inst. Prior to that day, however, he signified that it would not be suitable or convenient for him to present it on that day to the committee; and on Friday last he signified to two of the members, that he had determined not to exhibit it to them at all.

This extraordinary conduct has with too much reason excited serious doubts as to the reality of the discovery; and the committee have made their report to this effect to the Legislature.

The editor feels that it is due to himself and to the public to state, that he has for two successive days attended to the examination of the machine, in company with a considerable number of respectable millwrights, and others conversant in machinery, and examined every part of the machine, taken it to pieces, and put it to together again, and without discovering any thing which could lead to belief that there was any thing in it concealed. His refusal to exhibit the machine, as he had promised, though it does not *prove* any deception in the machine, is nevertheless too mysterious and unreasonable to assure confidence, and unless explained in an open and unequivocal manner must shake the judgment of those who felt the greatest gratification in the belief of its reality. [Bid.

VERMONT.

The "Green Mountain Farmer," states the recent Congressional Election in that State, officially ascertained, as follows:

Republican	
Richard Skinner	16026
Ezra Butler	16805
James Fisk	15939
Charles Rich	15993
William Strong	15876
William C. Bradley	15819
Federal	
Martin Chittenden	15774
Chauncey Langdon	15758
Daniel Chapman	15751
William Chamberlin	15740
John Noves	15731
Jonathan H. Hubbard	15476

Upon this result, the same paper has the following cheering comment:

From the above statement it appears, that the Federal ticket has received about 200 only, and the Republican ticket 3150 less, than their respective votes for Governor, in Sept. last; 3150 fail us for a day, yet Heaven preserves Republican rights, against a host of foes, marshalled and pitted to a single man, in the small State of Vermont.

Our satisfaction will be much more easily conceived by congenial minds, than we can express by language, on finding that *all the votes* given in by the freemen of this State, for Representatives to Congress, were counted, *not a vote was omitted in the canvassing*. This we are fully authorized to assert, the cavils of coalition opponents notwithstanding.

While the enemies of republicanism have been boasting of its decline in Vermont, and spreading the fallacy of their success from East to West, one from North to South, including Nova Scotia and Canada, we have only stated that from the intention of the Republicans the result was not certain. In the event we find that the State retains her character, and we can with truth inform our friends that our volunteer corps of 5000 is fast completing, and that if a winter campaign is decided on by our government, other thousands of men determined in their country's cause, who know no line but the line of duty, will flock to the standard of their country, and foil their foes, or nobly fall in freedom's sacred cause.

The stale, the miserable, the contemptible charge of French influence is, for the want of better argument, revived against the republican party—a charge, as it was said the other day by an eloquent and patriotic Orator in the House of Representatives, which ought to be met only in one way, and that is, by the lie direct. French influence! Where? it is not to be found; it is a phantom which flits across the distempered mind of moody politicians; or it is the old device of the friends of the enemy to discourage the people from engaging in the war against England. It was tried without effect in the revolutionary war, and will meet with no better success now.—French influence! we repeat, where? Consult the public prints—and, say what you may, they pretty correctly indicate the public opinion—do you find this shadowy influence there? Does any republican print dare to defend the conduct of the French government towards this country? Certainly not. Has it ever been defended? Not to our knowledge. On the contrary, that government has received on all hands the tribute of execration it so justly merits for its unprincipled and rapacious conduct towards us. On the other hand, who defends England? Federal prints and federal orators. Who have justified the outrages she has inflicted on us! Who have palliated and explained away the infamy of her conduct, Henry's mission and all? Who now advocate her cause, when an avowed enemy, on the pretence that she is the "bulwark of our religion"—a religion, her endeavors to destroy which have erected a nation in our hemisphere—in her hostility to which he may find the origin of our title to the rights and privileges of American citizens? Who have done all this? The violent, the leading federal prints. Of what value are charges of French influence sounded from these brazen trumps of faction—sounded to take off the public attention from their own depravity, just as loud music is sometimes played on the field of battle, *to drown the cries of the wounded*. The idea of a French influence in this country is equally repugnant to fact and to reason. The common sense of every unprejudiced mind revolts at it. Whenever you hear a man seriously raving about French influence, set him down for a madman—he may be worse, but cannot be better.

Nat. Intel.

"Drowning men catch at straws"

In order to reconcile the people of Maryland in some degree, before the next annual election, to the late enormous and unnecessary expenditure of their treasure, in the useless investigation of the Baltimore riots by the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, the federal papers are descending to the lowest arts of petty falsehood and misrepresentation. In this work of deception they were aided in no small degree by the federal members of the House of Delegates previous to the adjournment of the Legislature. In order that the falsehood might be palmed upon the public with a better grace, as coming from high authority, on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature the committee of claims were ordered to report to the House of Delegates the expence attending the investigation. The committee accordingly reported, and to the astonishment of all candid men, the expence was said to be but $785 60!! The object however of this most gross and unpardonable deception was plainly to be perceived, and of course no reliance was placed in the veracity of the committee by those who had the means of better information. In fact so unblushingly false was this report, that scarcely more than one half of the witnesses who actually attended & gave in their testimony, were included in the estimate. This we assert without fear of contradiction, because we know it to be an incontrovertible fact. We do not pretend positively to say what was the object of the committee of claims, but we know it to be equally true, that a number of certificates of attendance as witnesses which were *actually presented* to them previous to closing the journal of accounts were not allowed, and of course they will be brought forward at the next session of the Legislature, as so many acknowleged claims against the state treasury. Taking all circumstances into consideration, however, we have ample reason to believe, that it was a wilful omission in that committee, in order apparently to reduce the actual cost of the investigation.

It has been said that *to the dignity of the State of Maryland demanded the enquiry.* We cannot believe that the "*dignity of the State*," is so materially affected by this transaction as some of our neighbors would, for political purposes, endeavor to induce the people to believe. We despise mobs and riots, and all incitements to such vile prostrations of law and order, and are perfectly aware of their ill consequences, but we cannot imagine in what possible manner the character of the whole State, or even of the better class of society in the City of Baltimore can be tarnished by the misdeeds of a few individuals. Admitting however, even for argument sake, that the *dignity of the State* did actually *demand the enquiry*, (a position which we by no means acknowledge,) we should ask these ardent advocates of the enquiry, what beneficial consequences have resulted to the State of Maryland *from* it? We defy them to point out a solitary recommendation by the committee of grievances, which if carried into the fullest effect, would tend in the most remote degree to retrieve the *lost* character and "*dignity of the State of Maryland*," for which they so very *feelingly* affect such a tender sensibility. Was the *foul stain* on the hitherto fair and unblemished character of Maryland to have been eradicated by the imprisonment of one of our most virtuous, correct and upright citizens? If this was the means by which an object apparently so desirably to the federalists was to have been effected, it must be acknowledged by all parties, that in this atrocious attempt they have completely failed of success. And in that failure they have discovered to the world, that it was not from a want of *will* that the attempt was unsuccessful, but a fear of popular responsibility that deterred them from carrying their malignant designs into execution; this was unexpectedly acknowleged on the floor of the House, by the great Bell-weather of their party. Indeed the fact is satisfactorily proved by the result of the enquiry; for instead of pursuing their object to a full and complete determination, a few hours consultation with, and a little wholesome advice from two or three gentlemen of the bar, men attending the court of appeals, entirely changed their high handed tone, and the subject was the next morning *very coolly* referred to the Attorney General of Maryland. This unexpected course, we well remember, drew from one of the Charles street association, (Mr. Crabb) some very severe remarks on the irresolute, timid and disgraceful policy then about to be pursued. He in reply to some remarks of Clem. Dorsey, in support of the reference, who had the preceding day advocated the imprisonment of Gen. Stansbury, observed in substance, that the course then about to be pursued grew out of a fear of responsibility and a want of firmness to carry their designs into execution, & that to retreat or shrink from their purpose at that time, was truly dishonorable and humiliating.

Thus we perceive that instead of supporting the *dignity of the State* by a manly prosecution of the investigation, that they have shamely abandoned their object, and not only, in their official capacity as the "*grand inquest of the State*," fixed upon the character of Maryland an indelible blot, but afforded to the world an additional proof of the vindictive rancor, party enmity and malice existing in the breasts of the federalists, against all who profess republican principles, or who may dare to speak or think on political subjects, in opposition to their will. *Md. Rep.*

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

Much has been said both by sacred and profane writers of the Wisdom of Solomon, an ancient King of Israel. Perhaps no circumstance can give a more just idea of his wisdom, than the anecdote related in the third chapter of I. Kings, from the 16th to the 28th verse. Two women, living in one house, having each a son of the same age, and one of the sons dying, both claimed the living one and in the presence of Solomon, whose duty it was to judge in the case—"One saith, this is my son that liveth, and thy son is the dead; and the other saith, nay, but thy son is the dead, and my son is the living. And the king said, bring me a sword. And they brought the sword before the king. And the king said, divide the living child in two, and give half to one, and half to the other. Then spake the woman, whose the living child was unto the king, for her bowels yearned upon her son; and she said, O my lord, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it. But the other said, let it be neither mine nor thine but divide it. Then "the king answered and said, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it: she is the mother thereof."

From this display of the wisdom of Solomon, we may make an important improvement. The Federalists and Republicans (like the two women who laid claim to the child) both say—"We are patriots—the only true lovers of our country."—And many honest well meaning men, not possessing all the Wisdom of Solomon, have been puzzled to know who is the true mother, or to drop the metaphor, who is the true Patriot. But let the honest candid man apply the question in other words, and ask—Who would divide the child, and who would have it! Who wishes to divide the Union; and who wishes to preserve it? Who can smile & rejoice at the calamities of our country; and who feels every misfortune of his country, as a wound inflicted on himself. Let him, I say, ask these questions, and he will find no more difficulty in determining than Solomon did in judging who was the true mother.

New Hampshire Patriot.

Departed this life, on Sunday evening, 10th inst, at his place of residence, near Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, *Reuben Kerne*, in the sixty-third year of his age—upwards of thirty-three years of which he had been a constant & uniform member of the Methodist Episcopal Church—He left behind him an affectionate wife and eight children to lament his loss—His illness was long and painful during which period he expressed a perfect resignation to the will of God in all things, and was perfectly willing to venture his soul with that God whom he had been so many years endeavoring to serve, and whose service he found in his last and trying hours to be perfect freedom, and a delivery from the fear of death: for the sting of death is sin, but God gave him that victory.—From henceforth he rests from his labours.

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,
(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

NOTICE.

By virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act to establish a BANK in the city of Baltimore, called the CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE—the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Queen Ann's county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in the town of Centreville, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
JAMES BROWN,
RD. T. EARLE.

fe 2——3

FANCY CHAIR MAKER,
EASTON

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED
CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

feb. 2——6

N B I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling *Drugs*, or *Cabinet Furniture*, nor tanning *Hides*.

B. B.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland,) letters of administration on the estate of *John Radmore*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons any way indebted to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle them immediately, or they will be collected by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Radmore, dec'd.

feb 2——4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland) letters of administration on the estate of *John Massey*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JAMES DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Massey, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1812.

On application of *Amos Hale*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Amos Hale has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Amos Hale, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Hale should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of
Talbot County Court.

feb. 2——4

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD

Left Hunting-Ridge on the 8th ult. on a visit to Calvert county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—*George*, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. *Frisby*, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 6 feet high; cloathing uncertain—And on the 15th October last, a negro man named *Frederick*, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight made, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose, and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person's harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county gaol.

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager,

feb. 2——6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended. B. B. C.

FROM THE (BALTIMORE) SUN.

The following song has been sent us for publication. It possesses no small share of merit, which will no doubt be acknowledged by every candid reader. We are informed that it was written by an American gentleman at St. Bartholomews, and is adapted to the tune of an old English song called "The Arathusa."

COLUMBIA'S sons, prepare, unite,
Now for your country's freedom fight,
And with your swords maintain her right,
'Gainst pride and persecution;
And while you scourge our haughty foes,
I'll sing the martial deeds of those,
Whose metal tried,
Soon lower'd the pride,
Of DACRES, who brave HULL defied
On board the CONSTITUTION.

Nineteenth of August, half past two,
And past meridian came in view,
The GUERRIERE frigate! with her crew,
All fir'd with resololution:
The boasting chieftain bent his course,
Resolv'd to put his threats in force,
And with his guns,
Subdue the sons
Of Yankees, who no danger shuns,
On board the CONSTITUTION.

Our gallant ship now swiftly flies,
And every man his gun supplies,
While our commander cheerly cries,
Evince your resolution;
With ardor each to action springs,
Whilst with three cheers the welkin rings;
Our foes amazed
With wonder gazed,
To see COLUMBIA'S standard raised
On board the CONSTITUTION.

The GUERRIER'S balls flew thick and hot
Around us, while we answer'd not,
But steer'd till within pistol shot,
Resolved on execution.
Our first broadside like thunder roar'd,
And brought her mizen by the board,
Her main-mast too
And fore-mast flew
In pieces, while our jovial crew
Huzza'd the CONSTITUTION.

When DACRES first received this check,
And saw the Guerriere a wreck,
Himself a prisoner on the deck,
His ship's crew in confusion;
Perceived the Yankee boys on board,
With grief beheld the union lower'd;
All hope now fled,
He sighing said,
The GOD of war by victory led
Brave HULL in th' CONSTITUTION!

This Briton oft had made his boast,
He'd with his crew, a chosen host,
Four fell destruction round our coast,
And work a revolution;
Urg'd by his pride a challenge sent
Bold ROGERS in the PRESIDENT
Wishing to meet
Him tete-a tete,
Or one his equal from our fleet,
Such was the CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBIA'S sons! each, jovial soul,
Whose glowing breast contemns control,
Rejoice around the sparkling bowl,
While wine flows in profusion.
First LIBERTY, our country's boast;
The CONGRESS next shall be our toast;
Our third is due;
Brave Hull and crew;
Then all who hold our rights in view,
And guard the CONSTITUTION.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

(Concluded from our last.)

It was more than eleven o'clock when the battle was ended; it had consequently last more than four hours. My ship had no more than 322 men, good, bad and indifferent, on board, at the commencement of the engagement; and the sixty of these, posted in the gun room when the gun burst having been of no further service during the action could not be properly considered as forming part of the crew opposed to the Serapis, which had received a supply of English sailors while in Denmark; and it appeared indeed, by the muster roll, that there were upwards of 400 on board of her, when the first gun was fired. Her superiority was still more considerable in respect to guns, without mentioning her greater weight in metal, which surpassed ours beyond all comparison.—Thus, setting aside the damage done by the Countess of Scarborough during the forepart of the action, and also by the three broadsides from the Alliance, it will be easy to form a due judgement of the combat between the Richard and the Serapis, and set a proper value on a victory obtained over a force so greatly surperior, after such a long, bloody and close engagement.

The Vengeance, a corvette, mounting twelve three pounders, and the boat belonging to the pilot, with my second lieutenant, another officer, and ten men, would have been of singular service, either in pursuing and capturing the convoy, or by reinforcing me; but, strange as it may appear, the fact is that they remained all this time mere spectators of the action, in which they took no interest, keeping themselves to windward and out of all danger; while, on the other hand, the conduct of the Alliance had, at least, the appearance of proceeding from a principle worse than ignorance or insubordination.

It must appear clear, from what has been already said, that if the enemy's ports were not annoyed, the Baltic fleet taken, and the eight Indiamen seized, the blame did not lie with me.

It is but justice, however, to observe, that some of my officers conducted themselves admirably during the action. The lieut. Mc Dole, being left alone at the guns below, and finding he could not rally his men, came upon the deck, and superintended the working of the pumps, notwithstanding he had been wounded. Notwithstanding all his efforts the hold was more than half full of water when the enemy surrendered.

During the last three hours of the action both the vessels were on fire; by throwing water on the flames, it was sometimes supposed that they were quenched, but they always broke forth anew, and, on the close of the action, we imagined it wholly extinguished. It was very calm during the remainder of the night; but, when the wind began to blow, our danger became imminent, the fire having penetrated the timbers, and spread until it had reached within a few inches of the powder magazies. On this the ammunition was brought on the deck, to be thrown in the sea, in case of extremity; but we, at length, succeeded in our endeavors, by cutting away a few planks, and employing our buckets.

Next morning the weather was hazy and not a sail to be seen. We then examined the Richard to see if it were possible to carry her into any port—This proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other vessels. This occupied much of our time & on the succeeding day, notwithstanding all our pumps had been at work, the hold was entirely full of water, and the vessel soon after sunk. On this occasion I could only save the signal flags, and I lost all my property, amounting to more than 5,000 livres.

On this I instantly assumed the command of the Serapis, on which we erected *jury masts;* but the sea was so tempestuous that it was ten days before we reached the Texel.

No sooner was my arrival known than forty two vessels, forming different squadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports in Great Britain against me, and two of these were stationed during three months at the mouths of the Texel and Fly. My situation in Holland influenced not a little the conduct of the belligerent powers, at the same time that it excited the attention of all Europe. The English minister at the Hague addressed different memorials to the states general, in all which he insisted that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough "should be delivered up to the king, his master;" and he, at the same time, claimed me under the appelation of "the Scotch pirate."

Instead of listening to these propositions, the states general permitted me to land my wounded on the island of the Texel, which was delivered up to me for that purpose; on this the British government became furious, and Holland was reduced to so critical a situation, that the states were under the necessity of insisting that I should either leave the Texel, or produce a commission from his most christian majesty, and hoist the French flag.

The prince of Orange, who was attached to the English interest, sent the vice admiral Rhynst, who was also English in his heart, to assume the command of the Dutch squadron in the Texel, composed of thirteen two deckers. This officer drew up his squadron, during six weeks, in such a manner as to menace us; and, in short, did every thing in his power to render my situation both dangerous and disagreeable.

In the mean time I had an interview with the duke de la Vauguyon, at Amsterdam, who intimated to me, that it was the intention of the king of France that I should hoist his flag during his stay in the Texel, as he imagined, that my prize would assuredly fall into the enemy's hands if I tried to escape—I, however, refused this honor, as I had declared myself an American officer, and had given a copy of my commission from congress to the Dutch admiral. It was contrived however, at length, that I should go on board the frigate Alliance, the captain of which had been sent to Paris, to give an account of his conduct, and where I should still carry my former colors, while the prizes should hoist the French flag.

At length the wind becoming favorable, on the 27th of February, 1779, the Alliance set sail after having lost all her anchors, one only excepted, in consequence of admiral Rhynst's instructions to the pilot: and it was at least an hundred to one, that we should fall in with the enemy. I however, had the good fortune to escape, although the Alliance passed the straits of Dover, within sight of the English squadron in the Downs. After getting clear of the channel, I soon reached the latitude of Cape Finisterre, and entered the port of Corrunna, January 16, 1780.

On my return to France, I found that the French commissary had made a private sale of my prizes to the king without consulting me. On this I repaired to Versailles, along with Dr. Franklin, but was received with great coolness by the minister of the marine. On this account I declined asking him to present me to his majesty. This honor was conferred on me next day by the prince de Beauveau, captain of the guards. The public received me at the opera, and all the public places where I appeared, with the most lively enthusiasm; this added to the very favorable reception I received from his majesty, afforded me singular satisfaction; and the minister of the marine from that moment paid me the most marked attention.

The count de Maurepas about this time intimated to me, that his majesty had resolved to confer some distinguished mark of his bounty and personal esteem on me; this proved to be a sword, mounted with gold, on which was engraven the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

The hilt was gold, and the blade, &c wore emblazoned with his majesty's arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical representation of the alliance between France & America. The most christian king at the same time, transmitted a most admirable letter to congress, in which he offered to decorate me with the order of military merit.—All this was extremely flattering, as Louis XVI. had never presented a sword to any other officer, and never conferred the cross except on such officers as were invested with his majesty's commission.

The minister of the marine, a short time after this lent me the Ariel, a king's ship, carrying twenty guns, with which I sailed, October 8th, 1780, for America. The wind was at first favorable, but I was soon after in danger of foundering on the Penmarks—and escaped only by cutting away my main and mizen masts. As soon as the storm abated, we erected jury masts, and returned to refit; in short it was the 18th of December before I could proceed for Philadelphia.

During the voyage, I fell in with an English twenty gun ship, called the Triumph, & partly by stratagem, & partly by hard fighting, forced her to strike her flag; but while we were about to take possession of her, the capt. taking advantage of her superior sailing, made off, & escaped.

On my arrival in America, the congress on the representation of the Chevalier de la Luzerno, passed a law to enable me to accept the military order of France. The French minister, on this occasion, gave an entertainment to which all the members of congress, and the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, were invited; after which I was invested, in their presence, with the decorations of the order.

As the three ministers plenipotentiary from America had unfortunately disagreed, it necessarily follows that there would be some contradiction in respect to their reports concerning me. In consequence of this, the congress enjoined the admiralty to enquire into the nature of my connection with the court of France, and the reasons which had induced me to remain in Europe, and delay the convoy of the military stores appertaining to the United States. In consequence of the examination that ensued, and the report that was delivered in the congress passed an act, dated April 14, 1781, in which I was thanked, in the most flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepedity, with which I had sustained the honor of the American flag, for my bold & successful enterprizes, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the power of the English, and for the eminent services by which I had added lustre to my own character & the arms of America." A committee of congress was also of opinion "that I deserved a gold medal in remembrance of my services."

On the 21st of June, 1781, I was appointed, by an unanimous vote of congress, to the command of the America a seventy four gun then building; and on the birth of the Dauphin, I at my own expence, celebrated that happy event by royal salutes during the day, & a brilliant illumination in the evening, accompanied by fire works.

An unfortunate accident, soon after this deprived me of the command of that fine vessel: for the *Magnifique* of 74 guns, belonging to the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet happening to be lost at Boston: gratitude to his most christian majesty, by presenting him with the America to replace her.

In the mean time, it was resolved to place a French frigate, called *l'Indienne*, with two or three armed vessels, under my orders, in order to seize on Bermudas; but, as this was never put into execution, I applied to congress for leave to serve on board the fleet of the Count d'Estaing, then destined for an expedition against Jamaica.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil received me with great distinction on board his own ship, the *Triumphant*, where I occupied the same cabin as the baron de Viomenil, who commanded the land forces.—When we were within sight of Porto Rico, intelligence was received, that admirals Pigot and Hood were preparing to intercept us; and as Don Solano, with the Spanish fleet, did not meet us at Porto Cabello, according to his promise, many of the officers becoming disgusted with the enterprize, fell sick, and I myself was in a dangerous state; but we were relieved from our disagreeable situation, by intelligence from Europe that a general peace had taken place. This circumstance afforded me great pleasure as I now learned, that G. Britain, after a long and bloody contest, had been forced to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the U. States of America.

On this, we repaired to St. Domingo, where I received every possible mark of esteem from Mr de Bellecombe the governor; after a short stay I embarked for Philadelphia, penetrated with gratitude for the various marks of esteem I had received from all the French officers during the five months I had been on board his majesty's squadron.

I was unable to re establish my health, during the rest of the summer, which I spent in Pennsylvania; & I did not get well until the autumn, when I recovered by means of the cold bath.

I then demanded permission to return to Europe, on purpose to recover the prize money due to myself, officers and sailors, which was granted me by an act of Congress, dated at Prince Town, Nov. 1, 1783.

On this I embarked at Philadelphia, on board a packet boat destined for Havre de Grace; but being forced into Plymouth by contrary winds, I took post horses for London, and then set out for Paris, and was received with great cordiality by the ministry.

Having at length received from the court of France the amount of the prizes, I returned to America on board a French packet boat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The finishing compliment.—Yesterday being the day on which the corporation gave their dinner to the crew of the U. States, they landed at the New Slip at about half past 2 o'clock, and accompanied with their own band of music proceeded in pairs through Pearl street, up Wall street to Gibson's Hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion. The streets were lined with ladies and gentlemen to witness the appearance of men who had so nobly fought and triumphed in their country's cause. But when they approached within a hundred yards of their place of destination it was with some difficulty they could make any further progress, so great was the concourse which the occasion had drawn together. Carriages of all discription, carts and waggons had collected in the street and were covered with people till they resembled a hive of bees before swarming. The band at the door continued playing until the whole crew, about four hundred, had entered, & had been introduced to their seats in the same elegant room where their officers had dined before, and fitted up in the same fanciful and appropriate style. On this occasion the gentlemen composing the excellent band of the 11th regiment volunteered their services, with General Washington's old trumpeter among them; and they were not backward in regaling them to their hearts content with our best national airs, played in a manner that would have done credit to any professional orchestra. At the sight of the transparencies representing the three victories which burst upon their view at the sudden unfurling of the mainsails their joy was extacy, and repeated huzzas, accompanied with the shrill whistlings of the boatswain's call, made the room ring again. Directly afterwards the word was given to fall to, and for one hour the most obstinate unbeliever in *perpetual motion* would have been completely gravelled. Soon after dinner, the boatswain piped all hands to silence and the gunner informed them by his speaking trumpet that the commodore was in house and would shortly appear, when 9 cheers were expected—He entered and took his stand under the transparencies at the west end of the room, when the cheers were given every man standing on tiptoe and flourished his glazed hat over his head in a manner peculiar to a true sailor. Many an appropriate and many a hearty toast were given, & some of them in language that could not be misunderstood by the dullest present. On the whole, every thing went off extremely well, and at the proper hour, most of them pushed off for the theatre, where the managers had liberally appropriated to them the whole pit.

The avenues to the house were almost literally blocked up, so that admittance was scarcely practical. Every body seemed desirous to see how such a body of sailors coming directly from a jolly dinner would behave. The house was filled to overflow in every part of it; not a nook or corner but what had its occupant. The Pit was not quite so full as the rest of the house, owing, I presume to some of them having got a little bewildered when they left the Hotel, so that they could not very readily find their way to the Park and some having got so far north into the *G. Stream* that they could not alter their course in time to get back to the Theatre before the fall of the curtain. There were, perhaps, two thirds of them in the pit; the gunner with his speaking trumpet took his stand in the centre of the middle of the bench to command silence, when necessary, and the faithful boatswain stood beside him with his silver call to second his commands: on each side and in front the American flag waved in proud triumph.—They were much elated at Yankee Doodle and three hearty cheers testified their approbation of Mr Perrossier's efforts. After some time their Commodore entered & took his seat in the third box from the Stage, between Gen. Armstrong and Lieut. Allen; on sight of him the crew rose and gave twelve cheers with all their might. At length the *play* (instead of being a *spectacle*) began, but they paid little or rather no attention to it, for they could not understand it without a much greater exertion of intellect than they were disposed to make. The boatswain once or twice roused their spirits which seemed about to flag, by an inspiring blast of his whistle, rather inopportunely as respected the play, but not so as respected his comrades, who always rose and gave three cheers.—But when Mrs. Dacley entered as Julian Bertram, there was at first a dead silence, length several voices were heard from different parts of the pit "*Oh! what a pretty, pretty girl!*" *How I should love her; How I do love her?*—But as soon as she went off they went to talking among themselves and huzzaing at the batswain's whistle. Towards the end of the piece their attention was caught by Jack and the Captain, & they applauded several scenes with judgment and great glee. After the play their highest gratification began. The view of the sea, of the transparency of the engagement between the U. S. and Macedonian, of the descending genius of America, of the Temple of Naval Glory rising out of the Ocean, excited lively sensations and were highly applauded. The Letter Dance by the three children, who surprised them by their agility, and the neatness and dexterity of their steps, drew forth still louder applauses; but when they again appeared bearing in their hands separate letters, which being joined, produced in transparency, HULL, and on a second return, JONES, and on a third, DECATUR, their sensations were unbounded, their huzzas almost endless, and the boatswain stunned the house with his call which he played as skilfully as loud.—After this Mr. M'Farland came out in the character of a Clown and sung the following Song.

YANKEY FROLIC—A NEW SONG.

No more of your blathering nonsense,
'Bout the Nelsons of old Johnny Bull;
I'll sing you a song, 'pon my conscience,
'Bout Jones, Decatur, and Hull.
Dad Neptune had long in vexation,
Beheld with what insolent pride,
The turbulent, billow wash'd nation,
Had aim'd to control his salt tide.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
By my soul, at the game hob-or-nob,
In a very few minutes we'll pla-se ye,
Because we take work by the job.

There was Dacres as vaunting and boasting,
He's equal you'd seldom come near;
But Hull betwixt smoaking and roasting,
Dispatch'd his proud frigate Guerriere!
Such a treatment, to him, was a wonder,
Which serv'd his proud spirit to choak;
And, when to the bottom our thunder
Had sent her, we laugh'd at the joke.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
By my soul, at the game hob-or-nob,
In a very few minutes we'll pa-se ye,
Because we take work by the job.

T'other day, worse than gout, fit or cholic,
The Wasp with Rodgers Biddle and Jones,
So terribly stung the poor Frolic!
As left her—but bare skin and bones,
She struck, what could she do better;
For time, there was none to delay,
Indeed it must terribly fret her
To see she could not run away.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
Brave Jones at the game hob-or-nob,
Is the lad that will surely amaze ye,
So well he can work by the job.

Now, to augment our brave little navy,
And add to the strength of the state,
Decatur, without sauce or gravy,
Has dress'd Alexander the Great †
By my soul, to prevent further trouble,
And save a disgraceful downfall,
Since they find all resistance a bubble,
They'll strike without fighting at all.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
Decatur, to play hob-or-nob,
Will in seventeen minutes amaze ye,
Lecza, 'twas a quick finish'd job.

I leave the reader to guess the effect. Cries of encore! were incessant; nothing else could be heard, no further proceeding permitted, until he returned, to repeat the Song, which he did in a few minutes in a sailors dress, amidst the loudest shouts of applause. In the meantime a naval column rose from the stage surmounted with a full length likeness of Commodore Decatur, and the names of the three commanders engraven in capitals on its base; which enabled him to add to the effort of the Song. Mr. Darley then sung *Poll of Plymouth* in an excellent style, and Mr. M'Farland concluded the whole with a sailors hornpipe; which, making due allowance for bulk and weight, was very well executed.

† *Macedonian.*

Yesterday morning, during the preparations for the sailors' dinner at the city hotel, a lady in the house was delivered of a fine son, which was presented to the gallant commodore in the course of the day, and named *Stephen Decatur.*

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *James Minner*, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and the said James Minner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years preceding his application, and being satisfied that the said James Minner is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said James Minner hath given sufficient security for his personal appearance before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the next May term of the said court:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said James Minner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, printed at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday of May court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the said first Saturday of the term aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Minner ought not to have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, and its supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

jan. 26——3

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

Whereas *Benjamin Conner*, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continued six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public place in Annamessex hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of
Somerset county court.

january 5——6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 14th of September last, a negro man by the name of *Gilbert Peters*, alias *Gilbert Eaton*, (formerly the property of the gentleman whose name he has adopted.) He is 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pleasant countenance, has an impediment in his speech when confused. Thirty dollars will be paid if taken in this State, and secured so that the subscriber gets him; or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured in like manner, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN FISHER.

Greensborough, january 26——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer a *Petition* to the honorable the judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St Michael's, jan. 5——9——91*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday last, an apprentice boy to the Hatting Business, by the name of *Perry Love*, about 19 years of age, rather low for that age, but well built, with a large salt face. His clothing a light mixed grey fashionable coat, corded pantalets, a new fur hat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Ten dollars will be given if taken in the county, and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that the subscriber gets him. He is supposed to have made for Philadelphia.

BENN[illegible] Nash

Easton, Md. jan. 19——3

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1813. [No. 24.....691.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, DECEMBER 5.

REGENT'S SPEECH.

On the 30th of November, the new Parliament, which had before met for the purpose of swearing in members, chosing a speaker, &c. had its proceedings opened by the Regent, who delivered to it a speech, upon which I propose to offer some remarks. It was difficult to foresee what this speech would contain; what hopes it would hold out to the nation; and yet, we find the language of the Regent as cheerful as ever was the language of his father, even in those only prosperous years of his reign, while England had a commercial treaty with France. This speech I shall, of course, consider as the speech of *the ministers*, and shall make no scruple in freely delivering my opinion upon it, inserting the several parts of it as I proceed.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you, at the opening of the present Parliament, the continuance of the lamented indisposition of his majesty, and the diminution of the hopes I have most anxiously entertained of his majesty's recovery. The *situation of public affairs* has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will participate *in the satisfaction I feel* at the improvement of our prospects during the year. The zeal and intrepidity displayed by the forces of his majesty and of his allies in the peninsula, on so many occasions, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by the Marquis of Wellington have led to consequences of the *utmost importance to the common cause in that quarter.*"

In this onset of the speech there appears to be an incongruity; for who would not have supposed that it was some difficulty in the circumstances of the country that had induced the Prince to call the parliament together at so early a period? On the contrary, we here see that the Prince has nothing but his satisfaction to express upon the situation of affairs, and that, really, does not seem to form any very good ground for a rather hasty meeting of Parliament. However, we shall by and by see something which may better account for the measure.

"By transferring the war into the interior, and by the glorious victory of Salamanca, the enemy has been compelled to raise the siege of Cadiz, and the southern provinces of Spain have been *delivered from the arms of France*; although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and evacuate Madrid. These efforts, nevertheless, have been attended with important *sacrifices on their part*, which must materially contribute to *extend the resources and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish nation.* I am confident I may rely on your *affording every assistance* in support of the great contest which has first given to the continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the *independence of the nations of the peninsula*, but the best interests of his majesty's dominions essentially depend."

So far am I from believing that any advantages have been gained in the peninsula, that I am pretty certain that the cause of England in those countries has, during the last year, lost ground. It is true, that by the valor of our countrymen, victories have been gained, and glorious victories they were, because they were gained over valliant armies, commanded by brave and skilful Generals. It is true, that our army has penetrated into the heart of Spain, and that it even took possession of the capital; but, it is not less true, that our army has subsequently been compelled to retreat; that it has been driven, not only out of the capital of Spain, but a great distance backwards towards Portugal. Now, I am of opinion, that the cause has suffered by this; and I am persuaded, that, with the exception of the Prince Regent and his ministers, there is scarcely any one who will not agree with me, that, unless we could have kept Madrid, it would have been better not to take it. Who has not observed, in almost every week of his life, that to succeed in a small degree, and to be able to hold your ground, is far preferable to succeeding to a very great extent, if you are compelled to abandon any considerable portion of what you have obtained. The man who is gaining a fortune is in better heart, and is looked upon as being more prosperous, when he has secured the first thousand pounds, than he would be if he had gained a hundred thousand and lost fifty of it; and there can be little doubt, that the people of Spain, have, at this moment, less hope of final success from the efforts of Lord Wellington, than they had before he moved forward from the walls of the City of Rodrigo. They now see, and, of course, they will now say, that though valor may put him in possession of a part of Spain, he has not, and we are not able to give him a sufficient force to maintain that possession.—In answer to all those who shall tell them that the English army will come to their assistance, it will always be said, *the English army has already been once in possession of Madrid.* There is nothing that so strongly tends to the producing of despair, as *disappointed hope.*

When the unfortunate TAUENK, shut up in a dungeon, and bound in chains, by order of the despot of Prussia, the dominions of whose successors have since been subdued by the French; when the unfortunate TAUENK was endeavoring, by almost more than mortal efforts, to extricate himself from his chains and his dungeon, & when there was but one door standing between him and liberty; when, in that moment of most lively hope, the knife, with which he was working his way through, snapped asunder, he, with the remaining stump, endeavored to destroy his own life, though he was a man of, perhaps, as much fortitude as ever man possessed. If the knife had snapped at the *beginning* of his efforts; if it had snapped at the first door that he had to work thro' no such desperate effect would have been produced upon his mind; and I think we set at defiance the dictates of reason, if we do not conclude, that our friends in Spain will be much more likely to despair now than they would have been if Lord Wellington had been driven back from Rodrigo. The regent has been advised to tell us that the southern provinces of Spain have been *delivered* from the arms of France. To *deliver* means, generally, to *set free from*; but, it means further that the party delivered is placed beyond danger of being again placed in thraldom for the same cause.—It, therefore, appears to me, that this phrase is not a proper one. The southern provinces of Spain have, indeed, been evacuated by the French for the moment, but they have not been delivered from the arms of France, under which arms they may fall in a month or two; &, perhaps, have already fallen. The Prince, in speaking of the sacrifices which the French have been obliged to make, should not, it appears to me, have omitted to express some sentiments or other respecting *our* sacrifices during the campaign. The French official report, after a pretty ample detail of the several actions which took place from the time that Lord Wellington began to retreat, says, that we lost seven thousand men in those actions. The Courier newspaper says, that this is an exaggeration. It may be so; but I think that there can be no doubt at all of our loss having been very considerable: to a much greater extent, at any rate, than we can immediately supply the place of by troops sent from home. Of this fact the Spaniards are well aware, & they are aware also of the circumstance of Napoleon being now engaged in a war in the north of Europe. If, they will say, the English are unable to keep Madrid *now*, how are we to hope, that they will be able to expel the French from Spain when the French army shall, from whatever cause, have returned from the north? This is the question which all our adherents in Spain will put to themselves; & I should like to hear what answer could be given to it. In short, every view that I take of the matter, terminates in the conclusion, that our cause in Spain and Portugal is more desperate now than it was a twelvemonth ago. The speech talks of the resources and exertions of the Spanish *nation*, seeming to take it for granted, that all the people of Spain; that, not only the armies raised amongst the Spaniards, and armed and commanded by the government at Cadiz; that not only all these are on our side, but that *the whole of the people* are also on our side, and that they abhor the French. Reader, "most thinking" reader! Do you know, that there are eleven millions of these people? And do you consider that out of eleven millions there ought to be about two millions of men capable of bearing arms? Do you consider, besides, that the French, even at this time, are represented as having only about a hundred thousand men in Spain: And do you not wonder, then; do you not marvel; do you not think it passing strange, that these hundred thousand Frenchmen are able to keep possession of the greater part of Spain, in spite of two millions of men able to bear arms, who hold them in abhorrence, and who are encouraged and abetted by all those who are not capable of bearing arms; are you not wonder-stricken, that these hundred thousand Frenchmen, having opposed to them a population of eleven millions with a prodigiously large Spanish army, together with all the forces that we are able to send, not excepting the King's German legion, are you not posed and puzzled beyond description, to find out the reason, that these hundred thousand Frenchmen, with all these forces opposed to them, have not been made into crow's meat long enough ago?—"Most thinking" reader, do not puzzle yourself, do not pose yourself any longer, about the matter; but say with me, that there never was, in this world, a nation of eleven millions of people that suffered the army of an enemy, however numerous, to remain for four years in the country, if that nation were heartily disposed to drive them out. Being of this opinion, I see with no pleasure that part of the speech which too clearly points at further and larger demands upon us for the carrying on of the war in Spain. I was in hopes, that the speech would have informed us of intentions on the part of the Regent seriously to set about the work of *peace*, for which the present circumstances, though less favorable than when Napoleon last tendered the olive branch, are by no means unfavorable. We are told that he is in imminent danger in the north; that he is in a state of great peril; and, indeed, the Regent himself has been advised to tell us, that the enemy's presumptuous expectations have been *signally disappointed* in Russia. This, then, seems to me to be the moment for proposing peace, that is to say, if peace is ever again to be proposed. But, instead of this being the case; instead of telling us of endeavors to convert our own victories, and the efforts of Russia into the means of procuring us some little abatement of our burdens; we are told of fresh assistance wanted from us, and for what? Why, for no definite object; not for the obtaining of peace—not in defence of any English territory attacked—not in support of an English right called in question—but in support of the GREAT CONTEST! And what is this great contest? Why, we are told, that it is the contest "which has first given to the continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the peninsula, but the best interest of his majesty's dominions, essentially depend."—This is all matter of opinion, as far as relates to the best interests of his majesty's dominions; and my opinion is, that those interests would be much better served by a peace, in which Spain would be left in the hands of the *Bonapartes*, as it formerly was in the hands of the Bourbons, than by any exertions we are able to make for effecting that which we are pleased to call the deliverance of Spain. And as to the "*example!*" The example! The example, which Spain has set to the continent of Europe, what, to come to plain facts, is that example?—Why, it is this, the example of eleven millions of people suffering a French army to remain in possession of their country for four years; seeing them in possession of the capital of their country at this moment, and of four-fifths of its provinces; though that eleven millions of people have been supplied from England with arms and ammunition sufficient for equipping and providing of an army of six thousand men; though that eleven millions of people have constantly had the assistance of a powerful English fleet, and of an English army, consisting of sixty thousand men; this is the *example*, which the contest in the peninsula presents to the continent of Europe! This is the example of "*successful resistance* to the power of France," in consequence of which success, and for the sake of giving effect to which *example*, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent calls upon the Parliament for assistance in support of the GREAT CONTEST, out of which the precious *example* has arisen!

The speech then goes on, according to the report of it that has appeared in the news papers, to speak of the affairs of *Sweden* and *Russia*, in the following terms—

"I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between his majesty and the courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm—I have directed copies of the treaties to be laid before you. In a contest for his own rights & for the independence of his dominions, the emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military resources of the French government, assisted by its allies and tributary states dependent upon it. The *resistance which he has opposed* to so formidable a combination cannot fail to excite *sentiments of lasting admiration.* By his own magnanimity & perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects & by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, *the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.* The *enthusiasm of the Russian nation* has increased with the contest and the dangers with which it is surrounded. They have *submitted to sacrifices* without an example in the history of civilized nations; and I entertain a confident hope, that the *determined perseverence* of his imperial majesty will be crowned with *ultimate* success; and the contest in its result have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the *independence* and security of the Russian empire. The *proof of confidence* I have received in the measure of *sending the Russian fleets to the ports of this country*, is in the highest degree gratifying; and his imperial majesty may most fully rely on *my fixed determination to afford him my most cordial support* in the great contest in which he is engaged."

In the pleasure which his royal highness appears to feel at the conclusion of peace with Sweden I amply participate; because in forming connexions of friendship with that country, his royal highness has been graciously pleased virtually to acknowledge the CROWN PRINCE of Sweden in that capacity; and has therein done an act which effectually removes all our apprehensions, founded on the doctrine sometimes promulgated respecting the *usurpations* of Bonaparte and of those who have been elevated by him. The only persons, who will feel mortified upon this occasion, are those, who, about two years ago, so vilified Bernadotte; who called him a serjeant of sans culottes; who expressed their hope, their base and cowardly hope, that the Swedes would cut his throat; and who predicted every thing unfortunate and infamous to Sweden if he were suffered to remain. These gentlemen, these hirelings, these vile traders in politics, will now lose no time in discovering, that the man, whom they represented as a monster, is now a very worthy gentleman, and they will bear in mind, that to call him names *now*, would subject them to a pretty fair chance of a sojourning in Newgate or in Lincoln jail. I told them of this at the time that they were treating him with such scandalous abuse; I told them that I should see the day when they would not *dare* to speak of my old brother sergeant with disrespect. My prediction is already verified. I dare them to repeat what they said of him two years ago. This treaty, these relations of peace and *friendship*, which his royal highness has been graciously pleased to establish between our king and a crown, the successor to which was once, and not long ago, a serjeant, and, of course, once a private soldier, delights me to the heart. It pleases me much more than the treaty formed with Russia, and it does so because I think that it tends more to the good, not only of the people of England, but of mankind in general. It says, in language that nothing can resist, that great talents, great virtues are not to be borne down by either pride or intrigue.

Very different indeed are my feelings with respect to what his royal highness has been pleased to say in regard to the war in Russia. And I can hardly believe my eyes, when I read that the regent has told the parliament that the resistance which has been made to the French in Russia, "cannot fail to excite sentiments of *lasting admiration!*" So far am I from entertaining such sentiment, that I am really afraid to express the sentiments that I entertain upon the subject; and I am sure that the reader will agree with me in expressing an anxious hope, that such a *resistance* as the Russians have made to the French, would not content his royal highness in case of an invasion of England; that England in such case, would not be *defended* as Russia has been defended; that it would not be defended by laying waste the country and setting fire to the capital; that the "*enthusiasm*" of English people would be shown by rushing to the field to meet the enemy, and not by the burning of houses: that the sort of "*sacrifices*" which Englishmen would be disposed to make, would be that of their own lives, in defence of their wives, their children, their aged parents, the blind, the lame, the bed-ridden, the women in child-birth, and the wounded soldier who had before fought their battles; and not! and not the sacrifice of the lives of all these to their own personal safety, or out of revenge against those whom they had not resisted in the field.—His royal highness has better means than I have of knowing to what extent the czar will persevere, and of guessing upon the probability of his efforts being crowned with ultimate success. He also is more likely to be well acquainted with the "zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of the czar's subjects, and with the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces;" but I must confess, that, with my limited means of judging, I cannot help believing, that the circumstance of *the Russian fleet being sent to the ports of this country*, though it may be, as the regent says it is, a proof of the czar's confidence, highly gratifying to his royal highness, is no very good proof of the czar's confidence in either his people or his army; or, at least, that is no very good proof of his confidence in his means of defence against Bonaparte; for if he had such confidence; if he could safely rely upon his people and his army for the defence of his dominions; if he were in no apprehension that his dominions would finally fall into the hands of the enemy, why, in the name of common sense, should he think of sending his fleet to the ports of this country?—Let those who differ from me in opinion answer this question.—Nor can I agree with the speech, that the expectations of the enemy in Russia have been proved to have been *presumptuous*, or that they have been signally *disappointed*. What could an invader hope to do, in so short a space of time, more than to march six hundred miles through an empire and take possession of its capital?—That capital was burnt, and, as our newswriters have asserted, by order of the czar himself. Even they, I suppose, will allow, that nothing short of the most desperate circumstances could have warranted such an act: and if the circumstances of the empire of Russia were rendered so desperate by the advance of the French, how could the invasion be called presumptuous? The invader has severed from the empire of Russia four millions of its subjects. If he were to stop there, has his expectation been disappointed?—He has seen the ancient capital of Russia burnt, and with it thirty thousand of those Russians who had fought against him; and he has seen the Russian fleet sent off to the ports of England: if his expectations extended further, they must have been inordinate indeed.—What should we say, if, upon the prospect of an invasion from France, or if upon an actual invasion by the French in Ireland, the government were to send off the fleet to Portugal, for instance? What would *we* say? Let us have no shuffling; no *ifs* and *ands*, and *buts*; but let us have a plain, a simple answer to the question; and, whoever does give such an answer, will confess, that we should say, that the government expected the French, or at least, that they were in great fear that the French would become masters of the whole country, and that they would be compelled to follow the fleet. And would it be very consoling to the heart of an Englishman; would it be very flattering to his national pride, to be informed, that the sovereign of the country to whom our fleet was sent had regarded it as a mark of great confidence in him on the part of our government? The concluding part of the regent's speech, as far as it relates to Russia, is rather obscure; but, I gather from it, that it will not be very long before we shall hear of some proposition for granting money to the emperor of Russia. The regent does, indeed, say no more than that his imperial majesty may most fully rely upon his most *cordial support*. But what way is he to yield him support; Send an *army* he scarcely will attempt in the present state of the war in Spain; & as to sending him a *fleet*, that would be a strange proceeding indeed at the very moment when the czar is sending his own fleet away to England. In the history of all the wars in the world and of all the alliances, an instance of such a proceeding is not to be found; except, indeed, some persons should be inclined to discover an analogous case in *the interchange of the English & Irish militias!*—The next topic is that of *Sicily.*

"I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty with his Sicilian majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1806 and 1809.—As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you.—My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations; a measure which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause."

Upon this subject I shall say nothing at present.—A better opportunity will offer when the treaty here spoken of shall be made public. In the mean time, however, I beg the reader to bear in mind, that this island of Sicily is costing us annually an immense sum of money; and that, so far from its having contributed hitherto towards the resistance of France, it has required a large part of our own army to defend it.—The American war follows next.

"The declaration of war by the government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonable expectation that the amicable relations between the two nations would not long be interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement. Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British provinces, and *every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his majesty.*—The proofs, however which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his majesty's subjects in North America, are highly satisfactory. The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but, by the judicious arrangements of the governor general, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.—My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained without *sacrificing the maritime rights of G. Britain*, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war."

As to the causes of this war they have been so frequently, so amply, and so recently discussed, that I shall not here trouble the reader with any inquiry respecting them. But, as his royal highness is graciously pleased to tell us, that his best efforts are employed for the restoration of peace with America, and to add that he asks for support in the war only upon the ground of his not being able to make peace "without sacrificing the *maritime right of Great Britain*," I cannot help observing, that I know of no maritime right that Great Britain has ever before contended for, and that the Americans call upon us to sacrifice. We have heard much talking about these *maritime rights*; but I have never yet heard one man clearly state what he means by them. The American government say that we have no right *to stop their vessels at sea, and to take people out of them*; and I say, that this is a right that Great Britain never before contended for, and I defy any man to show that any neutral nation in the world ever submitted to such a practice, or that such a practice was ever before attempted.—If there be any of the settled maritime rights of England which the Americans wish us to sacrifice, why are they not *named?* It may be necessary; I do not say, that circumstances may never arise, to justify a government in doing that which no established practice or principle warrants: but then, let it be *avowed*; let us know what it is we are contending for I wish to see the rights for which we contend explicitly stated, and, then we might enter upon the discussion with some prospect of arriving at the truth.—His royal highness complains of attempts at "seduction," on the part of the Americans. This phrase, with due submission, is badly chosen.—It was not an attempt at *seduction*, which implies something *secret* or *underhanded*; whereas that which the Yankees did was *open* and in the face of day; it was an *act of war*; it was by open proclamation *after a declaration of war*; it was an *invitation*, but no attempt at *seduction*. The term seduction is properly applied, when a government is base enough while at *peace* and in *apparent amity* with another, to endeavor, by the means of bribes or otherwise, to seduce the citizens or subjects of the other; an act of which none but the very vilest and *most corrupt* governments, in the days of their decline, when, like old bawds, they resort to all sorts of quackery in order to prop up a rotten constitution a little longer, are ever guilty; an act, in short which is never resorted to but by men who ought to make their exit from the gallows tree. I do not *commend* the invitation of the Americans; but, it is very different from acts such as that which I have just been speaking of. The Canadians will not be gained over, I am sure, by *invitations*. Invitations will weigh very little with them. They will in all likelihood, be influenced by their *feelings*. If they have a good government, they will wish to keep it; and will, no doubt, fight in its defence. The speech concludes thus:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates of the ensuing year to be laid before you, & I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and to afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The approaching expiration of the charter of the East India company, renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India. In considering the variety of interests which are connected this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such arrangements as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his majesty's dominions. I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage & insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country, & from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of parliament. I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character, and that all his majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state, equally depend upon strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution. In the loyalty of his majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions will not, I am persuaded, be wanting, at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his majesty's subjects."

As to the *East India company*, it is of no consequence to the people of England what is done respecting it. That, at any rate, is my opinion.—The *company* and the *treasury* and the *bank* will go on together; and, I believe, I may add, the *war*. There are two points in the speech of which I must express my decided approbation; or, if I may be allowed the expression, there are two points which are *not* in it, which I very much admire. I mean the omission of two topics, to wit: the *boasting about war flourishing finances*; and the appeal to *Divine Providence*. These omissions are a wonderful improvement, and I heartily congratulate his Royal Highness and the country thereon.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, 2d Dec. 1812.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following is the state and disposition of the British navy, made up to the present day:

At Sea.			
Ships of the line	97	Brigs	168
From 50 to 44 guns	11	Cutters	24
Frigates	111	Schooners, &c.	45
Sloops, &c.	79		
Bombs & fire ships	4	Total	538
In port and fitting.			
Ships of the line	38	Brigs	30
From 50 to 44 guns	8	Cutters	7
Frigates	42	Schooners, &c.	16
Sloops, &c.	20		
Bombs & fire ships	3	Total	170
Guard Ships.			
Of the line	3	Sloops	5
Of 50 to 44 guns	1		
Frigates	4	Total	13
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c.			
Of the line	21	Frigates	0
Of 50 to 44 guns	0	Total	21
In commission.			
Ships of the line	159	Brigs	302
Of 50 to 44 guns	20	Cutters	41
Frigates	157	Schooners, &c.	69
Sloops, &c.	93		
Bombs, &c.	7	Total	742
Ordinary and repairing for service.			
Ships of the line	73	Brigs	10
From 50 to 44	12	Cutters	0
Frigates	69	Schooners, &c.	4
Sloops, &c.	41		
Bombs, &c.	3	Total	212
Building.			
Ships of the line	28	Brigs.	6
Of 50 to 44 guns	4		
Frigates	15	Total	57
Sloops	6		
Bombs, &c.	0	Grand total	1011.

Decrease in the grand total of 12 months 13

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, 21st Jan. 1813

Lieutenant colonel *Homer V. Milton*, of the 5th regiment of infantry, is appointed to superintend the recruiting district in the state of New York, of which Canandaigua is the principal rendezvous (vice lieut. col. Livingston, resigned) and will repair to his station the soonest possible, where he will find the necessary instructions for his government addressed to "Lieutenant Colonel Livingston," and franked by the Adjutant General, which he will open and consider as addressed to himself.

By order of the Secretary at War.

THOS. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3——m.

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

A friend handed to me yesterday a paper stiled *The Spirit of* SEVENTY SIX which contains a false and scurrilous publication over the name of *Josiah Masters*; charging me with the lie direct, and stating, among other things, *incorrect parts* of a conversation I had with the Hon. Messrs. Roberts and Earle, members of Congress, relative to said Masters; the falsehood of which will appear by the certificate of Mr. Roberts and by the statement of facts from respectable resources, which I herein submit to the public.

The publication above alluded to, appeared twelve days after *Masters* left this City. A man making such bold assertions in which his own veracity is implicated, should have given some other evidence than his name to substantiate them, and not have withdrawn himself from the proof or the chastisement they might have entailed.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Washington City, 19th Jan. 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January, 1813.

On my return from Washington to Vermont in July last, and while at New York at my friend Col. Graham's, Josiah Masters called on me one morning and commenced a conversation on the approaching election of President of the U. States; he detailed to me at great length the plans of operations and the prospects of their success; and stated that if they could obtain the votes of Vermont, they should be certain of the election of Mr Clinton, for they were certain of every FEDERAL VOTE and had strong hopes also of Pennsylvania—that he was then on his way to Philadelphia to make every necessary arrangement for the election; he further declared to me, that if I would engage to manage the election in Vermont in favor of Mr Clinton, *any expences incurred should be paid, and I might draw on them for any sum not exceeding* THOUSAND DOLLARS, or that it should be *transmitted to me*; for continued he, "we have a fund of about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any expenses, and if wanted we could have double THAT SUM, for we are determined to drive the business to the last extremity." He further stated, that a committee had been to New York from the Eastern or NEW ENGLAND States, with offers if New York would join them to divide the Union, but WE opposed them, for we are determined to have the President here." He also stated, that he had been to Bennington in Vermont and secured that town for Clinton. After hearing him from morning till evening converse on the prospects of Mr. Clinton's election, I replied to him, that I was going to Vermont, that I should support the Republican ticket, and if we succeeded, Mr. Madison would have every vote.

From the best information which has been obtained, I have no doubt that nearly as much as the above mentioned sum proposed to me was expended in Vermont, in circulating hand bills and addresses, and in paying agents for visiting almost every town in the State before the election in September last, and for committees attending the Legislature at the commencement and close of their session; and afterwards they persisted to attend on the Electors at Montpelier, and were in the Council Chamber to witness the voting of the Electors, and it will appear from the following statements, that bribes were offered to two of the Electors.

SAMUEL SHAW.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January 16th, 1813.

SIR,

Mark Richards, Esq. one of the late Electors of President & Vice President State of Vermont, and the gentleman appointed to bring the votes from that State to this place, having formerly resided in Roxbury, your native town and residence; I wish you to state in writing, the substance of any conversation you had with him when in this City, touching the attempts that have been made to influence him in the vote he lately gave for President and Vice President of the U. States.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL SHAW.

Hon. Ebenezer Seaver.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January 16th, 1813.

SIR,

In answer to the note this moment received from you, I can say I consider the purity of your elections the basis on which our government rests, and when they become corrupted civil liberty ends. Under this consideration, and not from a desire that my name should appear in our public journals, I comply with your request.

Soon after Mr. Richards arrived in this city, in conversation he observed to me, that after his being elected an Elector of President and Vice President, his business called him to Boston, to dispose of his fat cattle; that in a yard at Brighton (the place where cattle coming from the country are exposed for sale) he was accosted by some gentlemen from Roxbury, who were there for the purpose of purchasing, in the following manner—"Mr. Richards cattle are very low, they are not worth any thing under such a damned government as ours; farmers cannot expect to get any thing for their produce, unless they join and turn out the men now in power;" "IF WE CAN BE ASSURED OF YOUR VOTE for Mr Clinton for President, Mr. Aaron Davis will give you eight dollars per hundred for your cattle." Mr. Richards replied, "I had rather have my cattle in barrels, than dispose of them on such conditions."

Mr. R. further observed to me, that in a store of Roxbury or Boston, which, I will not positively say but my impression is the latter, where a number of gentlemen were present—one of them observed "news has arrived in town that North Carolina will give all her votes for Mr. Clinton, and if we could obtain three or four votes from Vermont, Clinton's election would be sure;" to which another gentleman replied, "any sum would be given to obtain the object;" and it was observed by another, "perhaps there is a gentleman present who can accomplish that object"—if there is, said he, "WE WILL CART OUT ONE OF THE BANKS and tilt it up to him." I think he said the Union Bank.

Mr. Richards further stated, that at Montpelier, the place in Vermont where the electors assembled to give in their votes, there were persons from New York and Boston who followed the electors into the room and attended them constantly until the votes were given in, without any other apparent business.

As I have seen, sir, further evidence of the corruption used or attempted to be used in the late election, I think it a duty incumbant on me to state it to you. I have seen a letter from another elector of the state of Vermont, to a member of Congress in this city, in which he expressly states, that in Boston in the in the month of Nov. last, he was offered TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, if he would give his vote for Mr. Clinton, and the same sum for there or four votes more.

The same elector in the same letter further states, that a gentleman called on him in Vermont, which gentleman he supposed was deputed from a federal caucus, who asked him what consideration would induce him to give his vote for Mr Clinton? to which he answered, "there is not money enough in New England"—and they parted.

Sir, the foregoing is a statement of facts, which I am willing to support on oath when requested.

EBENEZER SEAVER.

Hon. Saml. Shaw.

Washington, Jan 12, 1813.

Gentlemen,

Permit me to ask the favor of you to state the conversation you had with me respecting an overture made to me for my interference in favor of the election of De Witt Clinton to the Presidency, at the late election in Vermont.

Respectfully your ob't. servt
SAML SHAW.

Messrs. Elias Earle and Jona. Roberts.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with your request made in your letter to us of this morning we state, that some time after the commencement of the present session of Congress, having understood that you had stated to sundry gentlemen that you had been offered $10 000 to use your interest in support of the election of De Witt Clinton to the office of President, at the late election in the state of Vermont we were led to inquire of you if such were the fact. Your answer was—I particularly wish that there should be no misconception of what occurred on that subject—Mr. Josiah Masters did propose to me, that if I would engage to promote Mr. Clinton's election to the Presidency in Vermont, that I should be furnished with any sum for that purpose not exceeding $10,000—That you added—I wish it to be understood, that I did not understand that sum was offered to my use, but to be placed at my disposal for the furtherance of Mr. Clinton's election. We did not understand at what time or where the proposition was made.

Respectfully your's &c.
ELIAS EARLE
JONAT. ROBERTS,

Samuel Shaw Esq.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) Jan. 25.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The state of hostility which exists between the kingdom of Great Britain and the United States, makes it necessary that the intercourse which may take place between this country and the adjacent province of Canada, should be regulated on the principles which govern belligerent nations. I have had it in charge from the commanding general CHANDLER, that no person should be permitted to pass in or out of Canada, without his permission or, in his absence, the permission of the commandant of the district of Champlain. This order has been communicated to the commanding officer on the lines, and will be strenuously enforced.

Some members of the community have been found so void of all sense of honor or love of country, or any other principle which has governed the virtuous of all nations and ages, as to "hold correspondence with, and give intelligence to our enemies?" It therefore becomes my duty, to put the laws in full force. The two following sections of the Rules and Articles of War, which are equally binding on the citizen, as the soldier, are published for the information of the public, that no one may plead ignorance; as from this time henceforward, they shall be enforced with the greatest severity.

"Art 56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer DEATH or *such other punishment* as shall be ordered by the sentence of a *Court Martial*.

"Art 57 Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer DEATH, or *such other punishment*, as shall be ordered by the sentence of a *Court Martial*.

Z. M. PIKE,
Col. 15th Inf commanding West Lake Champlain.

EASTERN FRONTIER

Head Quarters at Eastport, Jan 8, 1813

Gentlemen—I am instructed to endeavor to stop all intercourse between the subjects of the U. S. and the subjects of his Britannic majesty. I therfore notify you, for the information of the inhabitants of your town, and those persons who may reside in the town, who is not an American citizen or subject, and does not take the oath of allegiance within six days, will be considered as a prisoner of war and will be removed to some other place for safety—and every citizen who shall hereafter pass into the British dominions, except by permission, from the commanding officer of this frontier, will be considered as carrying information to the enemy, and will be dealt with accordingly. Every person detected in supplying the enemy, or any subject of his Britannic majesty, with provisions of any kind, or other articles of comfort or use, will be apprehended for treason, and dealt with accordingly.—Flags of truce will be granted to persons who have actual necessity to pass into the British provinces. All letters directed to British subjects will hereafter be inspected, and delivered to the officer of the first flag of truce that passes, if the letters are admissable. Aliens who wish to pass into the British government, are directed to apply within six days to the commanding officer at this post, who will furnish them with a flag of truce for the purpose.

I am gentlemen, with great respect, your most ob't humble servant,
(Signed)

GEORGE ULMER.
Col. of Volunteers, commanding on the eastern frontier.

FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) Jan. 15.

Gen. Harrison left this place on Saturday for Upper Sandusky.

A company of U S infantry arrived here on Sunday from Chillicothe

There are now at this place 4 companies of regulars, and 3 companies of 12 months volunteers. It is said they will not remain here many days.

We have heard a report, which we think wants confirmation, that general Winchester, with his command, has arrived at the Rapids.

Gen. Perkins' brigade of Ohio militia are still at Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Tupper's brigade remain at the camp near M Arthur's blockhouse About 300 of them were on the sick list by the last accounts.

We are asked every day, when the army will move for Detroit? Omniscience alone can solve the question.

The public stores which are daily arriving at, and forwarded from this place to the head quarters of the army, are immense.—Nevertheless, it is said that there is but a small quantity of forage at Upper Sandusky.

The weather, for some days past, has been extremely cold, the ground very hard frozen, and transportation thereby rendered tolerably easy.

From the army under gen Hopkins, we have heard nothing of importance lately.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BOREAS.

It appears by the Boston Patriot, that certain sedgitious & infamous numbers, which appeared in the Boston Centinel under the title of "*The New States*," filled with incentives to a separation of the union, under the imposing aspect of Mathematical calculations; are extracts from a *privately circulated, anti federal pamphlet, entitled*, "BOREAS." In this villainous publication, the President is called the '*Scourge of God*' The Northern states are invited to "come forth, as a strong man, ARMED"—and alluding to some part of the constitution it says, not "that it should be *altered amended or modified*—but AMPUTATED!!!"—The venerable JOHN ADAMS testified, it appears, his indignation and disgust, not merely by stopping his paper, but by sending back the obnoxious Centinel, with an expression of his strong feelings on the occasion.

How mean are the artifices, by which the vile conspirators are endeavouring to effect their execrable project! A pamphlet sent round to the *adepts* in their horrid schemes! and a publication pretended to be original, in their newspaper for promiscuous circulation, of the same general mass of insidious incentives to disunion, omitting some of the most gross & glaring expressions, which might alarm those who have been initiated in the whole art and mystery of TREASON!—The means and the end are perfectly adopted to each other. The skulking incendiary ever prowls by night, with his dark lanthorn and cloak—and the cowardly assassins always strive to strike, but conceal the hand. Who is the *Guy Fawx* in this deadly plot, we neither know, nor is it important that we should. *Russell* is the willing instrument of the gang; but we do trust and believe, that the good sense and fidelity of the *Yeomanry of Massachusetts*, will yet bring to their senses the Boston madmen; and to private stations, the present mis-rulers of that state. No fair minded and honorable man can fail to detect the present conduct and language of the Boston Junto—let his political sentiments be what they may. They have found an arcanum in political guilt—the art of compounding the most mean and crooked *management*, with the most bold and barefaced audacity of arm. They have not the merit of even consistent vileness. An advocate for the dissolution of the union, should have the nerves of a pirate or a highwayman—not the cunning of a counterfeiter. Like *Moloch*, he should make open war against the constitution; and not like Belial, deal in wiles and tricks.

But, let us wait the operation of this fermenting and agitating spirit at Boston. It will work itself clear. Let the schemers plot and circumvent and scatter incendiary publications; let them whisper treason in the dark recess of their blasphemously mis-named Washington Club—let them sound public sentiment, by alternate audacious invectives against the Constitution, and expressions of pretended attachment to it—they cannot bring the *people of Massachusetts* up to the tone of phrenzy, which would aid their schemes of unprincipled ambition. They have too many dupes for the honor of the state, but they have not enough to dare muster their forces. We speak confidently—for we know something of them;—when we say, that Massachusetts *Federalists* are not all "*Boston Rebels*"——Accustomed to march under one banner, they have kept in the ranks, 'till their file leaders have led them too far—*but they will not pass the Rubicon*. The habits of distrust and party bickerings, which have separated the honest Federalists from the Republicans, will lose their effect; before the attachment, with which the former have adhered to the Constitution shall be overcome. Let *Russell's* prompters try the experiment, as cunningly & as meanly as they please; let them garble their own productions, and deny their own signets as long as they can;—the *Federalists* will be startled, when the Junto men come to their disclosures.—*The Union severed, a new union with Canada, civil war, and colonization under Britain*, are projects, which will startle very many; who have not perceived the end of the course into which they have been led. The dormant spark of attachment to their country, to the Union, to *Washington*—will be kindled into a blaze of patriotism. The blasts of BOREAS will be blown in vain. Let them fairly avow their "*Amputation*" scheme—let them honestly (if the word can apply) give to their followers the detail of their plans—and as surely as they make this public avowal, so surely Massachusetts, at the next election, spurns them from her councils; and returns to the faith, once delivered to the patriots of the revolution. We are not so sanguine in our expectations of *Boston. Hanryism* there seems to have contaminated too many, to expect speedy convalescence. We know the merit, the talents, the faithfulness and the zeal of the republicans, in that devoted town. They have breasted the tide of Junto influence, with honorable perseverance—and "remained it with hearts of controversy." They deserve well of their country; and their country honours their fidelity and their exertions.

FRIENDS OF PEACE.

Among all the gull traps that ever were set to catch full grown cullies, the most bungling is the pretended love of the friends of Britain to *Peace*. So full of the milk of human kindness do these men pretend to be, that one would think not all the wrong and injuries and aggravations imaginable would curdle it into indignation. Like *Nick Bottom* they "roar" Peace, "like any nightingale." Now, we admire this pacific system, this Quaker-like sort of *peace on earth and good will to men* principle, *when we believe one word of its sincerity*. But unluckily for these bawlers of *peace, peace* when there is no peace, the sole standard of sincere profession is correspondent action—When brought to this test, their hypocrisy is apparent. They were once in power: Did they cultivate peaceful policy? Did they shudder, as they now pretend to, at the "dreadful note of preparation?" No—They made the country ring with their martial threats, and terrible din of arms; though to be sure their chosen enemy and they were so little likely to meet, that bloodshed was very much out of the question. Still neither laymen nor clergymen were wanting in loudest execrations of their *distant* enemy—and war songs, and Harper's ferry and Oxford encampments, cockades, addresses, chivalric vaunts, shew'd all the "pomp and circumstance of war." But, now, all is hushed into the soft breathings of peace and pity. They are the gentlest, most sympathising, tender hearted of all mortals. The explanation is simple; but after Mr. *Quincy's* angry expostulation, it may appear to require an apology to make it. It is, as Mr. Q says neither more nor less than *British influence* and *British agency*. The untangible enemy, in 1798–9 was to be menaced and intercourse stopped, and some of the purest patriots condemned for pretended friendship to her, merely to please a *British party*, and to keep that party in power, by ruining the reputation of its rivals. The aggressions then suffered from France, are out of the question; because an army could, in no respect, coerce redress. But now, when the case is materially changed; when we are to gain *indemnity* and safety, by lopping from the offending stock a vigorous and useful, if not essential scion; when peaceful propositions had become the scoff of the aggressors; and *safety and redress* were only to be expected as a consequence of the conviction, that America was able and in earnest; and when, in one word *national honour* which none but feeble politicians pretend to disregard, and which they pretend to, merely because they cannot support it; is it issue; now, indeed, is the time these doughty heroes chuse to adopt the cowl and drop the gauntlet; now, forsooth they claim the character of peace makers, not that they may inherit the heavenly kingdom, which was promised this class, but that they may gain an earthly sway, which they have once so grossly abused. How are these peaceful propensities now discovered? Is it by milder and constitutional means to conclude war, or eject from office those who made it. No! It is in the schemes to civil union, to produce a war, a civil war more injurious than the foreign one now meeting; it is in mad ravings of papers, and pamphlets and congress proceedings; it is in every incentive to outrage opposition, division and rebellion. Is the Boston *Boreas*, who advocates a separation of the States, a *friend of peace*? Is *Josiah Quincy*, who fans every flame of passion & angry feeling, by gross abuse and abominable insult, is he a *friend of peace*? No! Common sense revolts at the abuse of terms, the imposture upon reason.

The reason for adopting this *catching* appellation, is sufficiently obvious. Few indeed, in our country are, the men, who wish war, when any alternative short of dishonor, danger, and injustice to themselves and their suffering countrymen is the alternative.—Accustomed to believe the people easily duped, the friends of *Britain*, the aspiring opponents of the government use this as a means to enlist their feelings and prejudices, that they may resume the reins of power. They may succeed; but they must invent some more ingenius pretence. Of all the dresses, in which they have figured on the political stage, this is the one, in which they make the most awkward appearance. They remind us of *Sadboy* in the "*Young Quaker*" of *O'Keefe*, who *thee's and thou's* & swears and kicks waiters alternately. *Bal. Pat.*

Let the friends of England disguise the thing as they will, the list of her allies includes the *Russians*, the *Indians*, the *Algerines*, and the *tories*. What a blessed garrison for the "*bulwark of our Religion!*" What a constellation of virtues!—The humanity of the *Indians*, the Christianity of the *Algerines*, & the good faith of the *tories!* *ib.*

The Patriots of the Revolution.

It is consoling to the republican, who aims at the maintenance of that independence, which was nobly acquired; that the surviving patriots, who planned the emancipation of their country, yet remain faithful to the principles which gave it freedom and led to its course of prosperity. Yet resting on principle, & disclaiming the thraldom of names, republicans would disdain to support their imperishable cause by authorities; if the *friends of Britain* and the *foes of union* did not industriously and insidiously claim the countenance of the revered patriots of the revolution and attempt to shelter their own wretched apostacy under the unhallowed prostitution of the names of great and estimable men. But we challenge the investigation. To this test, we are willing to bring our principles. Upon the issue of this trial, will we rest our cause.

First in the list as first in the hearts of his countrymen, stands the hero and the statesman, *Washington*. Was Washington an opposer of constitutional authority, a friend to the separation of the States; a man wont to palsy the his country's exertions: a bawler against Virginia influence; a factious, discontented, discord sowing desperado? The indignant *American* resents the foul suggestion. Yet to be a *modern federalist*. Washington must have been all this. And men to whom this character precisely applies, claim him as their patron! Dare the *Boston Centinel* and its prompters, who advocate a rending apart the union pollute with their praise the great advocate of union? "*Be startled!* was *the last injunction which trembled from the lips of the departed Washington!*"

The illustrious sage who gave form and force to the declaration of Independence has never been blaspheined by the lieutenants of the friends of disunion. He has ever been honored with their rankest abuse; yet they never dared to deny that the fame of *Jefferson* and the revolution, were inseparably connected. Is not *Adams* who has lived to reinstate his name with its pristine lustre, having broken from the toils in which the conspirators attempted to confine him equally distinguished by revolutionary merit, and the bitter abuse of those, who once licked his spittle and ran at his beck? The departed *Clinton* escaped by the stroke of death, the keen anguish of seeing his *name* connected with the suffrages of the friends of Britain. *Madison* surrounded by *Monroe* & *Armstrong*, and a pound list of those, who "hold fast their integrity;" yet remains to support the rights of his country against the old aggressor. And *Gerry*, whose useful exertions and high fidelity are conspicuous on the passage of the revolution fills up the measure of his usefulness, by his firm efforts in the same glorious cause.

Let the *Boston tories* and *anti federalists* (we speak with strict precision for tories were the advocates of British tyranny, and anti federalists were the opposers of the union) let these factionists produce *their* list of revolutionary men. As well might we call on the *Saracens* for a *Christian Saint*. That such may have been inveigled into some connexion with Pseudo Federalism may be true—but that they have ever supported Boston toryism, would suppose apostacy too gross, & inconsistency too glaring.

We have been led into these reflections by observing the servile court, which the Junto are paying, to a man once firm, and we will yet believe faltering, & not fallen—we mean Gen. *Heath* of Massachusetts. We know the persevering flattery and artful management, with which he has been assailed. But is it possible that Gen. *Heath* can have forgotten, who have been his friends, and who have abused him? Have the records of former times escaped from his observation, or their purport from his memory? Has he forgotten who persecuted him with the basest abuse, and the most pitiful ridicule? Who hung up to public scorn his revolutionary annals; and rung the changes of ridicule, till even the folly was disgusted with the monotony? Has he forgotten that the same *Benjamin Russell* the *Centinel* editor who now calls him the "[illegible] prates about his "good [illegible] and *patriotism*," once filled [illegible]

the grossest ribaldry about the "*Marquis of Granby*," &c. &c. &c. And does general *Heath* remember, who supported his cause, and vindicated his fame, *as long as he was faithful to himself*? We would not enlarge on an unpleasant topic; but we must regret that one patriot of '75 should labor under the imputation of having strayed from the fold of his country. The willing victim of tory praise must ever labour under the suspicion.
Ib.

MR. MACON'S SPEECH.

The sound truths, forcibly expressed by Mr. MACON in his speech, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, on the New Army bill, "come home to the business and bosoms" of all real friends to their country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the term of enlistment he proposed, all must admire the energy and spirit which animates his language. It holds the tone which alone can be consistently held.—He speaks to the judgment and the feelings of Americans. We will not detain our readers from its perusal. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Mr. MACON moved to strike out *one* and insert *five* years, as the term of enlistment. He regretted as much as any one the disasters which had befallen the country; and there was but one way to obviate their effects, and that was by rising superior to them, as a part of the nation had already done—he meant the western country, where a patriotism had been exhibited equal to that which might have distinguished Rome in its best day. Their zeal was equal to their bravery, and the only drawback on their enterprise, was the difficulty of finding something to eat in the wilderness. We must rise after reverses. What, sir, said Mr. M would have become of Rome, had she desponded when Hannibal defeated her armies! She rose upon it, and became the mistress of the world. What would have been the situation of our cause in the revolution, if, after the British successes in Jersey, we had desponded? But the men of Pennsylvania and New Jersey rose on it, and victory and triumph followed. Our object, now ought to be, to recover the ground we have lost, and meet the enemy with troops that will ensure success. We are told, sir, that this war has united England to a man.—Sir, I never expected aid from our enemies.—Let us follow so good an example, and unite to a man; let us remember the old continental maxim—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." If we were as united in defence of our rights, as England is in her usurpations, this war would not last a single campaign—and I hope, in this respect, we shall, at least, learn wisdom from our enemy. The calculations about one or two campaigns, however, in present circumstances, are visionary. We have engaged an enemy not in the habit of yielding very soon. But, if we were to unite, the question would soon be settled—The cause and object of this war has been more concisely stated by one of those actively engaged in it, than by any other person—I mean Captain Porter's motto—"*Free trade & Sailors' rights*"—no man could have given a better definition of it. It appears to me that one part of this continent ought to be zealous for the rights of seamen—another part for a free export trade—and if we were, as we ought to be, united, the war would be carried on with energy and success. I agree with the gentleman from N Jersey, [Mr. Boyd] that this thing is not to be done by paper men.—My opinion is, that the best thing we can do, is to raise men for five years. Let the Legislature of the country do its duty. If the 35,000 men, now authorised, be not enough, let us get as many as will be a fair ratio to the end we propose.—Gentlemen have thought proper to review former transactions. I would be willing to pass them over.—I believe that almost every measure adopted by the general government, would have had its destined effect if adhered to. You have always had the best of the argument: you have better proclamations: but what avails all this?—Britain has impressed your seamen, and given you blows for good words. You have been heretofore told your paper measures were worth nothing: now, that it is proposed to give blow for blow, what is said, that you are departing from the pacific system, which the same persons before reprobated, and to which they have become friendly only after every attempt at pacification had failed. Sir, we are now engaged in war, and we must succeed, or we must yield the rights of navigation and free trade. Does any man doubt that the war is justly undertaken? Is there a man in the nation,—I care not of what political sect, many as there are—who believes that the war is not undertaken on just grounds—that we had not born with their indignities until we could bear with them no longer? After plundering your property and impressing your seamen on the ocean, their agents have been sent into this nation to sow divisions amongst us, who ought to be but one family. What injury have we not suffered? Could one be added to the catalogue? It seems to me not. No man loves peace more than I do, and if it had not been for G. Britain sending her agents to our fire sides, I do not know but I should have voted against the war. It seemed to me like an attempt on a man's daughter. Not content with vexing and harrassing you whenever you went from home, they come here to put strife in your family. You have been told that the Prince Regent and his Ministers are firm. Sir, we never calculated on their receding, but on the energies and force of the nation, to obtain redress; and if we had been united, we should have equalled our most sanguine expectations. Let us follow their example, & determine to maintain their national rights, as they do to maintain their usurpations on them.

With respect to the term of service, enlistments for one year will look as if we were afraid to go to the whole length of the war. Raising men for five years would convince the enemy you meant to maintain and enforce your rights; but while you take men for a year or eighteen months they will think we are temporising, and instead of lowering their tone, by this means you will raise it. Exactly as you appear fickle, they will unite. Do not loosen your grasp in any quarter, but increase it in every way within your power.—Mr. M. concluded his remarks by moving to strike out *one* and insert *five*.

Norfolk, Jan. 27.

On Sunday night, eleven of the British sailors, (late of the Tartarus, and confined in this place, effected their escape. One of them was yesterday recognized by the Marshal, and immediately apprehended. While that officer was conducting him back to the prison, the poor fellow, thinking that matters were managed in the same way here as at home, innocently enough acknowledged that he had seven dollars stowed away in his rigging, and tendered five of them for his release, which being of course refused, he watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by *swimming*, but was soon apprehended and brought safely to his former moorings. The rest of the fugitives, it is supposed, are lurking about the purlieus of Water street, and will no doubt be speedily apprehended.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Georgetown, January 25

IMPORTANT.

It is said, and generally believed, that the Grand Jury for this county, have found bills (supposed for *high treason*) against Mr. BAKER, late British Secretary of Legation, and also the British Consul at Alexandria, for sending provisions to their country; that the Consul has been arrested, and process sent *by express* to arrest Mr. Baker.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1813.

Urbana, (Ohio) Jan. 15.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers that a great portion of the North Western army is now on the move for Detroit.—General Winchester, with the left wing, it is said is now at the Rapids of the Lake of the Miami. From the last accounts, the Virginia and Pennsylvania troops were at Lower Sandusky, within twenty five miles of the Rapids and will proceed on in a short time, if not already there. Gen. Tupper will march in a few days with the Ohio force to meet the two wings at the Rapids. The whole of Gen. Harrison's forces, when concentrated, will make an army of about eight thousand effectives.

A great supply of provisions are now but a short distance in the rear of the army and every necessary preparation is made for its conveyance—near 1,000 pack horses and a number of waggons are now employed on the left wing—a very considerable number of waggons, sleds and pack horses are employed on the Ohio line—the number of teams and pack horses on the right wing are said to be much greater than those on the left. We anticipate that the march of the army will not be retarded by any obstacle whatever.

From accounts given by spies there yet remains at the Rapids a large quantity of corn.

New York, Jan. 29.

We have no further information from the blockading squadron. They have not been seen since Sunday last.

Wilmington, (D.) Feb. 3.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived at Port Penn, on Monday, the Lady Johnson, an ordnance transport from London, a prize to the French privateer Comet, taken with 16 pieces battering cannon, a large quantity of Congreve Rockets, 2000 barrels prepared powder (50 pound in each cask) a number of musspetry and accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance, and a variety of other articles consisting of munitions of war. The Lady Johnson sailed from London for Quebec, with the above valuable cargo for the supply of the British armies in Canada.

Also, schooner Dart, from Hayti, with sugar and coffee—chased in the Delaware by the blockading squadron—Lost one man from the fire of the enemy.

UPPER CANADA.

Several soldiers and others, lately deserted from Canada, represent that province to be in a most deplorable condition. Their supplies from Montreal are cut off by reason of Com. Chauncey occupying the outlet of Ontario; and provisions were not to be bought at any price. The inhabitants of Upper Canada depend chiefly on the Salt Works for a supply of that article previous to the declaration of war. The British have lately been very actively employed in removing several pieces of field and flying artillery, ammunition waggons, &c. to Fort Erie, from the positions below.
Buff. Gaz.

Burlington, (Vt.) Jan. 21.

On Tuesday last, was brought into camp, a Mr. Sears of Williston; he was taken on Hog Island, on his way to the enemy, with a load of provision. We understand that he was attended by a Lieutenant, a sergeant of the United States army, and a citizan who volunteered his service. Sears is a giant in strength, and fought until he was overpowered. Those who took him, are severely wounded, and are now confined to their rooms.

THE LATE NEWS.

The facility with which *Napoleon* has been killed, his legions routed, his subjects alienated, his allies incensed, and his empire dismembered, *paragraphists*, by certain editorial hawkers and venders of fables, petty chapmen of foreign intelligence, of domestic misfortune, has amused others and vexed the credulity of fellows and fellowesses of the most patient ever of credulity. The Emperor of the French retires to winter quarters from polar winter. It is called retreat, defeat, destruction, and death to him and his army. Federal editors announce a Te Deum, which may be said, or sung, for the loss of this enemy to "*his Holiness the Pope*" and her Most Christian "*defender of the faith.*" What have Americans to do with battles of the French, or of the English, or of the allies of either nation, that they should exult, should triumph in the success, actual or supposed, of either belligerent? In war, either would be an enemy; in peace, a friend. Great Britain is in a state of actual warfare with the U. States. Shall we fight her battles? France has invaded our rights. Shall we be her champion? No. We are Americans, and as we profess, *our cause is our country.*
Yankee.

Washington City, Jan. 29.

A correspondent at New York writes, that a gentleman who came passenger in the cartel ship Tontine from Liverpool, informed him that 60,000 militia were enrolled on the establishment of regular troops, and distributed in the different manufacturing towns in England, to keep the inhabitants from rising *en masse*; that he was at Manchester, where 6,000 of them were quartered.—The opinion of this gentleman, whose respectability is unquestioned, led our correspondent to the belief that the poor of that country would suffer more at this time than any previous winter since the war; and in confirmation of this statement, letters from Liverpool, received by the Tontine, state that there was not any flour at the market. Though we place no reliance on the operation of such influences on the councils of Britain, yet they may, and we trust will, co-operate with the measures of our government in obtaining that honorable pacification and acknowledgement of our just and unalienable rights, which it is the sole object of the war to obtain.

January 30.

A most interesting report was yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Foreign Relations, prefatory by a bill of high import to the relations of this country with foreign nations, and to its permanent interests. Taking the report and the bill together, as they ought to be received, the one resulting from the other, they present questions highly interesting and momentous.

The injuries received from the enemy are distinctly set forth, and a pledge emphatically given, that no right will ever be surrendered by our government. At the same time that the bill contemplates a measure which will place the demands and the cause of the U. States on the highest and most unquestionable ground depriving G. Britain of all pretext for persisting in her unjust and iniquitous system of impressment, it distinctly appears, that not only native Americans but naturalized citizens will be fully protected in the enjoyment of the privileges of this free government, and that every nerve will be strained in their support.

We shall in our next present to our readers the bill which has been reported, recommending to them mean while to give an attentive consideration to the report, which appears to us to have taken truly American ground, and to call for an union of all good men in its support. These are our first impressions on this subject, which we doubt not will be confirmed by more mature reflection.

We are now aware that the bill will meet with opposition in Congress and the Nation, from many individuals of great respectability and honor; but we hope, that when the details of the bill shall have been investigated and receive such modification as a majority shall think proper, it will receive nearly the unanimous vote of Congress and the general approbation of the nation.

A most important bill has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, for the classification of the Militia of the U. States.

February 3.

The Senate of the U. States have been principally occupied with business of a confidential nature for several days past. A bill was yesterday reported in the body, by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, vesting the power of retaliation in the President of the U. States, in certain cases therein specified.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Two acts have lately passed Congress, which promise to produce an important effect in the course of the next campaign. The first act adds one major to each of the new regiments, and directs an advance to each soldier, when recruited of forty dollars. Of these 16 are a bounty, and 24 a payment in advance on the late increase of pay. The pay to each soldier, before the present session, was five dollars per month. It has been recently raised to eight; the advance of 24 dollars is to be made out of this encrease—so that in effect, the 40 dollars are a bounty. By adding a major to each regiment, having at the time one only, and a third lieutenant to each company, the government will be enabled to carry on the recruiting business without intermission, even after the regiments are completed.

The second act authorises the President to raise an additional force, at his discretion as to the number, not exceeding however 20,000 men, to serve for one year. We entertained, at first, some doubt of the policy of this act, less it might interfere with enlistments into the corps to serve for five years; but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory on that hand. The superior encouragement given to the five years' men in bounty, or what is equivalent to it, an advance of pay and in land, will, it is presumed, secure the filling of these corps in the first instance.—Besides, it appears to be in contemplation of the government to raise twelve months' men in a way not to interfere with the recruiting for the five years service. It was said to be intended to raise the twelve months men, principally, in the States contiguous to the theatre of war, and in the parts of those States nearest to the enemy; for example, in Kentucky, Ohio, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and perhaps in some of the port towns most exposed to the enemy, such as New Port, New York, New Orleans, &c. It is supposed, that in the neighborhood of the enemy, large bodies of respectable citizens will turn out to serve for one campaign, who would not engage to serve for five, or even more than one year.—We know that almost the whole of the army near Lake Erie consists of this kind of force, and that strong proofs of a similar spirit, among the inhabitants of the frontier of N. York, Vermont and other States in that quarter to meet the enemy, have been exhibited. From this view it seems probable, that the recruiting of men for twelve months, will not interfere with that for five years. The Executive, having the direction of the whole recruiting business in its hands, may manage it so as to prevent such interference, at least, in any essential degree.

But why raise men for twelve months? Is it not better to raise them for five years, or for the war. Undoubtedly it is, that they were to be had. Does any one believe, with all the encouragement given to enlistment for five years, that more than 35,000 men can be raised for that term, to be put into service the approaching campaign? Why then attempt to raise more than that number in that way? By adding 18,000, or even 35,000 more, on paper, we shall not get them into the field.—Is it even probable that we shall raise, in due time for the campaign, the 35,000 men, or nearly that number. It is the fear that we shall not, and that in consequence thereof the commencement of the campaign will be delayed to a late period, which has suggested the idea of some other kind of force in aid of five years' men. Shall we rely on militia? We have seen that whenever it has been proposed to the militia corps to cross the line, the constitutional objection is raised, which creates division, and reduces the number for service. The absurdity of having a force in the field, to march to a certain line and halt there, must be evident to every one. The only force to be relied on must be one, willing to go any where and every where—a force completely trained and well disciplined. Shall we rely on volunteers? The twelve months' men, will partake, by the manner in which it is said they will be officered and raised, in a certain degree of that quality, while it will be in all respects in practice, as by law, completely regular. These corps being raised for a single campaign, to arrest the enemy at the door, will be composed of the most respectable of our labouring young men; and the officers appointed to command them being known, esteemed and respected by them will be obeyed voluntarily.—With such corps, discipline, although strict, will be the effect of sentiment, rather than compulsion.

THE FEDERALISTS

ought, of all men, to rejoice least at the reported dangerous situation of Napoleon. If he *should* be cut off, Heaven only knows what bugbear they could next conjure up, to frighten their followers. He has really stood them in more stead than any one topic which they have ever broached.—Their situation must be truly pitiable. Their whole craft is in danger. The "art and mystery" of their electioneering in many parts of the country used to be, to shove Federal votes into the hands of the less informed; and, then, hurry them off to put them in the ballot boxes, for fear the *raw head and bloody bones, Bonaparte*, would devour them if they hesitated.—We cannot, for our souls, imagine how a Federal newspaper essay, or electioneering pamphlet, or Congress speech, can now be hashed up, without the aid of this principal ingredient. For once, their interest and that of England has one point of distinction. If Bonaparte's situation be really so precarious, England for once cannot expect them very heartily to rejoice; for they have lost their last resort, their favorite subject. It really must cost them some wear and tear of brains, to find another so fertile; and unless Mr. JEFFERSON'S *red breeches* can again be bro't upon the carpet, we fear there will be a dreadful dearth of Federal *wit* and *argument*.
Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF DEC. 5.

The condition of the people of Scotland is at this time so deplorable, that we lament to see there have been disturbances of an alarming kind.—The Proclamation by the Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen (a City distinguished for taking the lead in addressing Ministers and expressing their approbation of every state measure,) will show the situation of that place. The designs of the mob were, by breaking into the Bridewell, to seize on the arms of the militia, which were deposited there. In this they were fortunately unsuccessful.

The situation of all that part of the kingdom is indeed most melancholy—much of the corn is not yet cut—and a great deal is lying on the ground in a perishing state, totally unfit to carry. The harvest has been dreadful, and unfortunately the manufactories are almost at a stand. One of them, the most extensive concern in Aberdeen, has given notice that they must suspend working altogether.

The proposition which had passed the house of representatives of the assembly of this state for building a frigate and a corvette has been rejected in the senate; through what unaccountable motive or cause we have not learned; we recollect, however, that the senate both in the last year and in the present, passed *one or two resolutions of resolutions* to support the rights of the nation and the war—with *life and fortune*. Such conduct as this may secure the *members* their *re-election*, but it fixes an indelible stigma on the commonwealth and on republican government—since the *sincerity of governments* any more than of men, can be determined, not by their *professions* but by their *actions*: in the present case, the rejection of their first measure of an effective kind, at a moment when the state has millions at its disposal, lying out at an accumulating interest, exhibits a spectacle of inconsistency and degeneracy in public affairs, that presents a subject for the most melancholy reflections to every man devoted to the cause of virtue, liberty and independence.
Aurora.

Zanesville, Jan. 20.

Col. LEWIS CASS, of the Ohio Volunteers, was elected Major General of the 3d division of Ohio Militia by the Legislature on the 16th inst. by a large majority.
Messenger.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland.

MILITARY.

William Potter, lieut. colonel, Solomon Richardson, major of a battalion 19th regt. Caroline county.

George Hasley, senior, captain, Job Hasley, lieut. of a company, 11th regiment, Dorchester county.

William L. Powley, adjutant to 46th regiment, Baltimore.

Tobias Rudolph, quarter master, 39th regt. Cecil county.

OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

Wm. Hughlett, major of a squadron, 10th cavalry district.

William B. Scott, pay master, 4th cavalry district.

William Dickinson, capt. Isaac Powdle, 1st lieut. James Clayland, 2nd lieut. of a troop of horse, 7th regimental cavalry district.

Stephen Reyner, cornet, Henry Helme, surgeon's mate, 16th regimental cavalry district.

Nicholas Hall, jun. captain, Thomas Burgee, jun. 1st lieut. John Philips, 2d lieut. Barnck Hall, cornet of a troop of horse, 2d reg. in the 1st regimental cavalry district.

Baker Johnson, captain, James Johnson, 1st lieut. John Head, 2d lieut. John Creager (of Lawrence) cornet do.

Barton Philpot, captain, Erasmus Garrett, 1st lieut. Henry Jarboe, 2d lieut. John Rhode, cornet do.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Departed this life, on the 26th ult. near Sudler's Cross Road's, Queen Ann's county, Mrs. *Lucy Massey*, in the 21st year of her age, wife of Joshua Massey. By her death we have to lament the loss of a wife, faithful and affectionate—a mother, tender and loving—a daughter, dutiful and obedient—a friend, sincere and unalterable—a relative kind; and above all, a Christian, humble, meek and unaffected—entirely free from that ostentatious parade which seeks to be seen of man more than to be known of God. In her last hours she gave the most illustrious testimony in favor of that salvation which is by faith in the Lord Jesus, which overcometh this world, taketh from death its sting, and giveth the full assurance to a crown of immortal glory.

Died, on the 15th ult. in Somerset county, Gen. *John Gale*, in the 60th year of his age.

——, On the 3d inst. Mr. *Samuel Abbott*, of this county, in the 52d year of his age.

——, On the 7th, Capt. *Philemon Sherwood*, of this county.

——, Lately in the Baltimore Hospital of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. *James St. John*, printer, formerly a resident of this town.

CAVALRY

The "INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS," will meet in full uniform, with twelve blank cartridges, on *Monday the 22d February*, at their usual place of parade, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. in honor of the day.

WILL. HARRISON, Junr. Lieut.
february 9——2

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH,
(OF HENRY,)

Will sell WHEAT on Commission, at Elkton
feb. 9——4

PUBLIC SALE

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday, 24th day of February inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,

At the late residence of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, deceased, in Queen Ann's county, near Centreville; part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of all the household and kitchen furniture, shop furniture, & Medical books, Gig and Horses, and other valuable articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and the conditions more fully made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOHN W. BORDLEY, adm'or of
Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, deceased.
february 9——3

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Monday of March next, three Lots of LAND, lying at Sudler's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, late the property of *Thomas Sudler*, deceased. One of the said Lots contains one acre and three-quarters of an acre, and has a log dwelling house thereon; the other two Lots contain about an acre each, and are without improvements. The said Lots will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

RD. T. EARLE, Trustee.
Centreville, feb. 9——3

NOTICE

By Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled "An act to establish a BANK in the City of Baltimore, called *The City Bank of Baltimore*"—The subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive Subscriptions for twelve hundred shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Dorchester county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in Cambridge, on the first Monday in March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN.
Cambridge, feb. 9——3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to establish post routes, in certain cases

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, during the existence of the war in which the United States are engaged, or of any war in which they may be engaged, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to direct the Post Master General to send a mail between the head quarters of any army of the United States, and such post office as he may think proper; and the route or road on which the same shall be conveyed, shall, to all intents and purposes, be an established post road, so long as the mail shall be sent on the same, conformably to the authority hereby given.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 14, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED,

The following property, handsomely situated at Lemon Point, viz:

A commodious dwelling house, with a kitchen, every convenient out-house, and an excellent garden: Also, a wharf with a large granary and warehouse near it, and sufficient space of ground for a large lumber yard; also, a blacksmith's shop and a convenient house, wherein a small family may reside, or a store may be advantageously kept.

The property above described presents the most advantageous situation on this shore for carrying on the *Packing business*. A grocery store and a lumber yard may be profitably connected with it, or carried on separately by different persons—A man of large capital, by purchasing the entire establishment, and superintending the several branches of business above mentioned, or renting out separate tenements, cannot fail to make a large profit or interest on his money.

The subscriber will give a credit of one two and three years to a purchaser or purchasers of the whole or parts of the above property, or he will rent or lease the whole together, or such parts thereof as may best suit applicants.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, feb 9——3

NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Dr. William H. Bordley*, of said county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the time pointed out by law for settlement. Given under my hand this fifth day of February, Anno Domini 1813.

JOHN W BORDLEY, adm'r.
of Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, state of Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Elizabeth Parrott*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the ninth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of February, 1813.

WILLIAM PARROTT, Adm'r
of Elizabeth Parrott, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

MARYLAND KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT

January 16, 1813.

Ordered, on application of Robert Dunn, jun. adm'r. of *James Dunn*, deceased, that he cause a notice of a second dividend on the estate of said deceased, amongst his creditors, to be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton.

Test, RICHD. BARROLL, Reg.

In pursuance of the order of the orphan's court of Kent county, I hereby notify the creditors of *James Dunn*, late of said county, deceased, that a second dividend on his estate amongst them will be made at the office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, in Maryland, on the 27th day of February next, at which time they are requested to attend.

ROBERRT DUNN, jun. adm'r.
of James Dunn, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, SS

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Thomas Helsby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having annexed to a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL.
feb. 9——eow3m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named *Bob*, about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back which he says) proceeds from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Mathews, near Ellicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expences.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford County, Maryland.
Belle Air, jan. 8 (feb. 9)——3

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please copy the above and send their accounts to this office for payment.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE "SOVEREIGNTY OF THE OCEAN"
A NEW SONG.

By the trident of Neptune, brave Hull cried, let's steer,
It points out the track of the bullying Guerriere;
Should we meet her, brave boys, seamen's rights be the cry,
We fight to defend them, to live free or die.

The famed Constitution thro' the billows now flew
While the spray to the tars was refreshing as dew,
To quicken their sense of the insult they felt
In the boast of the *Guerriere's* not being the *Belt*.

Each patriot bosom now throb'd with delight,
When joyful the cry was—a sail is in sight!
Three cheers, cried the captain, my lads 'tis the foe,
British pride shall be this day by Yankees laid low.

Behold now the Guerriere, of Britain the boast,
Her topsails aback—and each tar to his post,
While Dacres a flag did display from each mast
To shew that as Britons they'd fight to the last'

The American stars now aloft were unfurl'd,
With her stripes at the mizen peak as proof to the world
That how e'er British pride might bluster or fret,
The *Sun of her glory* should that day be set.

Now prim'd with ambition her guns loaded full,
The Guerrier's broadsides roar'd tremendous at Hull,
Not only the hero, ship and crew to annoy,
But the *Hull* of our freedom, our rights to destroy.

As the brave *Constitution* her foeman drew nigh,
Each heart beat with valor, joy glisten'd each eye;
While Hull, whose brave besom with glory did swell,
Cried "free trade, seamen's rights, now let every shot tell."

Quick as lightning, and fatal as its dreaded power
Destruction and death on the Guerriere did show, er,
While the groans of the dying were heard in the blast,
The word was "take aim boys, away with her mast."

The genius of Britain will long rue the day,
The Guerrier's a wreck "in the trough of the sea,"
Her laurels are wither'd—her boasting is done,
Submissive, to leeward, she fires her last gun.

Now brilliant the stars of America shine,
Fame, honor and glory, brave Hull they are thine,
You have Neptune amaz'd, caus'd Britain to weep,
While Yankees triumphantly sail o'er the deep.

The sea, like the air, by great Nature's decree,
Was given in common and shall ever be free,
But if Ocean's a turnpike where Britain keeps toll,
Hull, Jones and Decatur will pay for the whole.

THE YEAR 1772 AND 1819.

The following amusing catalogue of the improvements which have taken place among the inhabitants of Aberdeen, within the last forty years appeared in the Aberdeen Chronicle, and will be found to convey a pretty just picture of the improving manners of the community at large. Aberdeen is the third town in extent and population, in Scotland

In 1772, we had eight or ten churches—Now, we have more than 20—an infallible sign of improvement.

In 1772. we had about four or five school—Now, we have about 40 of different kinds, and our youth improve accordingly, particularly in dancing.

In 1772. the postage to Edinburg was three pence—Now, it is nine pence—a poor Highlander is said to have grudged the former. protesting he could go cheaper himself.

In 1772, we had one banking office in town—Now, (or soon) we shall have six—rare times! plenty of discounts! notes in abundance.

In 1772, a man could have sold and conveyed a subject on a stamp of half a crown, and half a guinea to an agent—Now the same stamp is from 20s. to 500l. the agent's not a great deal less, government having *stamped* them with an annual licence. for what good reason, more than other professions, is not so apparent.

In 1772, when a man went to London on business, he first made his will—Now, he scarcely takes leave, or bids farewel.

In 1772 salmon fishings were of little value, and the first sold at 1d and 2d per lb—Now, they are the most valuable property of any, thousands are enriched by them, and not a pound to be had here at any season under two shillings—an ordinary dish for a company costs eighteen or twenty shillings.

In 1772. a side of lamb at this season would have brought eighteen pence or half a crown—I saw one sold the other day at one guinea—a hungry fellow would have tho't himself ill dined on it.

In 1772, good beaf brought a penny or two pence a pound—Now, eight or nine.

In 1772, no genteel person would have seen whisky on their table; the price was a shilling and fourteen pence per pint, (two English quarts)—Now, it is universally used, thought safer than rum, and brings seven shillings per pint; every body is partial to it, but the cabinet council.

In 1772, we had one confectioner's shop—Now, we have above a dozen—no lady can exist without jellies and ice cream.

In 1772, we had two or three apothecaries—Now, we have twenty—every body uses medicine and soda water.

In 1772, the trade of a dentist was unknown—Now, we must have our teeth cleansed, our tongues scraped, and our gums scarified twice a year at least.

In 1772, we all spoke good broad Scotch—Now, we all try the English, *with what success Heaven knows.*

In 1772, nobody went from home but on business; bad health could be equally well treated here as any where else—Now, we must all have change of air, and set off in squads to Pitcaithy and Peterhead—it is not possible to breathe any where else.

In 1772, every old woman cut her own corns—Now, doctor Herman Lyon must do it.

In 1772, suspenders, or *galluwses* were not known or heard of; every fat citizen spent half his time hauling and keeping up his inexpressibles—Now, all ranks and degrees use them; breeches were then known by that name only; now it would be shocking to pronounce such a word, particularly before the ladies—it is all small clothes.

In 1772, few citizens thought of a country house; they found one in town quite sufficient—Now, we must all have them; but then, the name of the thing is entirely changed; it is the Grove, the Villa, the Place, the Castle, the Cottage, with a thousand others. Were any old gentleman fifty years in the other world, again to pay us a visit, and ask for one of those places he formerly knew, no man alive would understand him or could answer the question

In 1772, our letters were addressed simply to Mr. ——: Now it is always *Esq.* To address any shopkeeper with Mr. would be taken as a great insult.

In 1772 all the ladies wore pattens, and they produced a most delectable noise, particularly going into church—Now, they are wholly exploded.

In 1772, boys and girls breakfasted on pottage and milk—Now, that is considered food for pigs—it is all tea, coffee, and hot rolls.

In 1772, silk stockings were used only by gentlemen, and that on great occasions—Now, all ranks have them, no lady can be dressed without them nor any Miss for a boarding school ball.

From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

Of all the stages of life, that of youth; that blest period when the passions allure to pleasure; when every object is painted to the imagination in the vivid tints of joy; before reason has so far assumed her empire as to convince us that the pleasures which court our pursuit are momentary or illusive, or experience has stamped the mortifying conviction that a thorn lurks with its poisonous dart beneath each flower; *that* is the happy period designated by all the delightful of life.—The blood flows rapid and warm thro' the heart. Every lad, to the softest sex is an Adonis: Every pretty girl appears to the youth, a Helen or a Venus.

But even that period is not free from its troubles. Every cup of pleasure is dashed with a portion of alloy. Nannette sighs because Amelia has a finer dimple. Olivia, although her shape is most beautiful, pines in secret because the face of Adelia is tho't handsomer And even the sensible, the amiable, the accomplished Charlotte, ca not conceal her chagrin, because Mary has a smaller foot and finer turned ancle "Ah! what a piece of work is" woman! Still dear, froward, unaccountable creatures, *I like ye* I delight in all your joys. I sympathize in all your sorrows. Permit, then an old fellow to tell you frankly, that you are not so perfect, but that attention to a little good advice may improve you.

Never swear—Profane language from your lovely lips seems thrice impious—I am sorry that posterity, who will read my writings a hundred generations hence, should know the fact. The fault is not mine.

Never read a book in private which you would blush to have your father find you perusing.

Check the first approach of licentious conduct or discourse; and awe, by the irresistable influence of female virtue, the man into silence, who dares to profane your ear with a double entendre or an indelicate allusion.

If a man of worth, but diffident be in company, pay not all your attention to the forward coxcomb, although he may intrude himself upon you; but complacently smile and encourage the confidence of the modest and unassuming.

Read your bibles, girls; read your bibles. If at first as a duty, it will soon become a pleasure. Men of sense will love you better; and even the knave and fool will respect you the more.

If a young man visits you evening after evening, plaguing and pestering you with his company, and gives you no opportunity to tell him his visits are not acceptable I'm sure you all wonder how you are to relieve yourselves from so unpleasant a dilemma I confess, girls, I hardly know—I have it—Ask him if he has read the last number of *Poor Robert the Scribe*; if not, hand him the paper that contains it. and ten to one but he will take the hint

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS
(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

NOTICE.

By virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act to establish a BANK in the city of Baltimore, called the CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE—the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Queen Ann's county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in the town of Centreville, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
JAMES BROWN,
RD. T. EARLE.

fe. 2——3

NOTICE.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

All persons wanting Land Warrants, or having Composition Money to pay on Land Certificates, will be pleased to apply to Richard Harwood, Esq. of Easton, who is authorised to transact that branch of the Treasurer's business for

WILL. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.

january 12——6

FANCY CHAIR MAKER,
EASTON

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED
CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

feb. 2——6

N B I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling *Drugs*, or *Cabinet Furniture*, nor tanning *Hides*.

B. B.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland,) letters of administration on the estate of *John Radmore*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons any way indebted to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle them immediately, or they will be collected by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Radmore, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland) letters of administration on the estate of *John Massey*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JAMES DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Massey, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES
Wanted to the Tanning & Currying Business.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find advantageous homes, by applying to the subscriber immediately.

Wm. C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge, jan. 19——4

N. B Also two millers that understand keeping wind-mills, and can come well recommended, will find it to their advantage by applying immediately. W. C. R.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL*, that new, elegant and commodious three story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 12——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers being appointed for Kent county, by an act passed at the last session of the assembly, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for a BANK about to be established in Baltimore, called "THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE," will meet in pursuance of the said act of assembly, at the Court House in Chester Town, Kent county, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares in the said Bank, for Kent county—and that we will continue to receive subscriptions for three days, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

THOMAS WORRELL,
WILLIAM BARROLL,
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

Chester-Town, jan. 26——3

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD.

november24——m

FOR SALE

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

jan. 5——m

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
November Term, 1812.

On application of *Amos Hale*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Amos Hale has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Amos Hale, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Hale should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of
Talbot County Court.

feb. 2——4

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,

North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price $1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, *Nature's Grand Restorative*, (price $1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medecine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barreness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flushes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs. &c

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents.—large boxes 50 cents

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies indigestions costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

☞ *Ruhy's Plaister Cloth*,

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
DR. B. RUSH,
DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. T. W DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines Just received and for sale by Messrs.

THOMAS & GROOME, Easton,

Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had Gratis.

march 24——1e3w1y

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,
20th day of January, A. D. 1813

On application of Parrott Rathel, administrator of *Abel Grace*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

IN TESTIMONY that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orSEAL. phan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1813.

Test, JA: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—*Notice is hereby given*—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Abel Grace*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1813.

PARROTT RATHEL,
Adm'r of Abel Grace, dec'd.

january 26——3

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *James Minner*, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and the said James Minner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years preceding his application, and being satisfied that the said James Minner is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said James Minner hath given sufficient security for his personal appearance before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the next May term of the said court:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said James Minner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, printed at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday of May court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the said first Saturday of the term aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Minner ought not to have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, and its supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

jan. 26——3

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

Whereas *Benjamin Conner*, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continued six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public place in Annamessex hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee. &c.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of
Somerset county court.

january 5——6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer *a Petition* to the honorable the judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St Michael's, jan. 5——9—$1*

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Left Hunting-Ridge on the 24th ult. on a visit to Calvert county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—*George*, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. *Frisby*, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 6 feet high; clothing uncertain—And on the 13th October last, a negro man named *Frederick*, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight made, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person's harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county gaol.

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager.

feb. 2——6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended. B. B. C.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 12th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 25 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round part eye, has the tick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & not very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again. AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 14th of September last, a negro man by the name of *Gilbert Peters*, alias *Gilbert Eaton*, (formerly the property of the gentleman whose name he has adopted.) He is 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pleasant countenance, has an impediment in his speech when confused. Thirty dollars will be paid if taken in this State, and secured so that the subscriber gets him; or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured in like manner, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN [illegible]

Greensborough, january 26——

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1813. [No. 25.....692.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three wees for *One Dollar*, and continued weely for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

CAVALRY.

The "INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS," will meet in full uniform, with twelve blank cartridges, on *Monday the 22d February*, at their usual place of parade, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. in honor of the day.

WILL HARRISON, Junr. Lieut.

february 9——2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday, *24th day of February inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,*

At the late residence of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, deceased, in Queen Ann's county, near Centreville; part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of all the household and kitchen furniture, shop furniture, & Medical books, Gig and Horses, and other valuable articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and the conditions more fully made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOHN WEEDDLEY, adm'or of
Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, deceased.

february 9——3

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland.

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Monday of March next, three Lots of LAND, lying at Sadler's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's county, late the property of *Thomas Sadler*, deceased. One of the said Lots contains one acre and three quarters of an acre, and has a log dwelling house thereon; the other two Lots contain about an acre each, and are without improvements. The said Lots will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

RD. T. EARLE, Trustee.

Centreville, feb. 9 ——3

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH
(OSBORN.)

Will sell WHEAT on Commission, at Elkton.

feb. 9——1

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, of said county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the time pointed out by law for settlement. Given under my hand this fifth day of February, Anno Domini 1813.

JOHN W. BORDLEY, adm'r.
of Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, dec'd.

feb. 9——3

NOTICE

By virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act to establish a BANK in the city of Baltimore, called the CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE—the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Queen Ann's county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in the town of Centreville, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
JAMES BROWN,
ED. T. EARLE.

feb 2——3

FOR SALE OR TO BE RENTED,

The following property, handsomely situated at Easton Point, viz;

A commodious dwelling house, with a kitchen, every convenient out-house, and an excellent garden: Also, a wharf with a large granary and warehouse near it, and sufficient space of ground for a large lumber yard; also, a blacksmith's shop and a convenient house, wherein a small family may reside, or a store may be advantageously kept.

The property above described presents the most advantageous situation on this shore for carrying on the *Packing Business*. A grocery store and a lumber yard may be profitably connected with it, or carried on separately by different persons—A man of large capital, by purchasing the entire establishment, and superintending the several branches of business above mentioned, or renting out separate tenements, cannot fail to make a large profit or interest on his money.

The subscriber will give a credit of one two and three years to a purchaser or purchasers of the whole or parts of the above property, or he will rent or lease the whole together, or such parts thereof as may best suit applicants.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, feb 9——3

EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a PUBLIC HOUSE, that new, elegant and commodious three-story brick house, the property of John Bennett, Esq. at the corner of Washington and Court-streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 12——m

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. *Cranch*, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs,

REPORT—

That in presenting to the House at this time a view of our relations with G. Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to recite the causes, which produced the war. The wrongs which the U. States had received from that power, for a long series of years, had already been laid before the public, and need not again be enumerated, they were too deeply felt to have been forgotten, although they may be forgiven by the American people.—The U. States having engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone should animate them to its close. It becomes a free and virtuous people to give an useful example to the world. It is the duty of a representative government, to render a faithful account of its conduct to its constituents. A just sensibility to great and unprovoked wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms, an honorable reparation should restore the blessings of peace; every step which they take, should be guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which the U. States have to perform, it is unnecessary to take a view of the communications, which have passed between the Executive of the United States and the British government since the declaration of war—Such a view, the committee is persuaded, will shew distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the U. States to maintain it.

Your committee has seen with much satisfaction, that at the moment of the declaration of war, the attention of the Executive was engaged in an effort to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. As early as the twenty sixth of June last, the Charge des Affaires of the U. States at London was instructed to propose to the British government an armistice, to take immediate effect, on conditions which it is hoped the impartial world will consider safe, honorable and advantageous to G. Britain. They were few in number and admitted of positive ways daily practised. That the orders in council should be repealed, and that our flag should protect our seamen, were the only indispensable conditions insisted on. Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negotiation. As an inducement to the British government to fix upon these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seamen, in the public and private vessels of the United States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were amicable in substance.

Your committee cannot avoid expressing its astonishment at the manner in which they were received. It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted to make the rejection offensive.

It happened that almost on the same day, in which the U. States, after having been worn out with accumulated wrongs, had resorted to the last and only remaining honorable alternative in support of their rights, the British government had repealed, conditionally, its Orders in Council.—That measure was unexpected, because every application for it had failed, although repeated to the very moment it was decided on.—Conditional as the repeal was, it was admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accommodation.

The other only remained; the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negociation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered as ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as was presumed, every possible objection to an accommodation.—The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as to comprehend all native British subjects not already naturalized or entitled to naturalization under the laws of the U. States; this was likewise rejected.

Your committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government to accommodate on any fair condition the important difference between the two nations, relative to impressment, but they have sought in vain; none is to be found either in the communications of the British minister to the American Office des Affairs at London, or in those of the commander of the British naval forces at Halifax by order of his government to the Department of State. They have seen with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed a willingness in his government to receive and discuss amicably any proposition having in view either to check the abuse in the practice of impressment or to provide a substitute to it, he not only declined entering into a negociation for the purpose, but discountenanced the expectation that any substitute would be proposed, which his government would accept. It merits notice also, though it ceased to be a cause of surprise, that in the communication of Admiral Warren to the Department of State, the subject of impressment was not even alluded to.

Had the Executive consented to an armistice on the repeal of the Orders in Council without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, your committee would not have hesitated to approve it.

The impressment of our seamen being deservedly considered a principal cause of the war, the war ought to be prosecuted until that cause was removed. To appeal to arms in defence of a right and to lay them down without securing it, on a satisfactory evidence of a good disposition in the opposite party to secure it, would be considered in no other light, than a relinquishment of it. To attempt to negociate afterwards, for the security of such right, in the expectation that any of the arguments, which have been urged before the declaration of war and been rejected, would have more weight, after that experiment had been made in vain, would be an act of folly which would not fail to expose us to scorn and derision of the British nation and of the world.

On a full view therefore of the conduct of the Executive in its transactions with the British government since the declaration of war, the committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it. They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the U. States may with safety accept.

It remains therefore for the U. States to take their final attitude with G. Britain and to maintain it with consistency, and with unshaken firmness and constancy.

The manner in which the friendly advances and liberal propositions of the Executive have been received by the British government has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommodation. It is, however, possible that the British government, after instructing Admiral Warren to communicate to the Department of State the repeal of the Orders in Council, may have declined the arrangement proposed by Mr. Russell in the expectation that *that measure* would have been satisfactory to the United States. Be this as it may, your committee consider it the duty of this House to explain to its constituents the remaining cause of controversy, the precise nature of that cause, and the high obligation which it imposes.

From what has been stated, it appears that however great the sensibility to other wrongs, the impressment of our seamen, was that alone, which prevented an armistice, and in all probability an accommodation. Had that great interest been arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the President was willing to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, and the amicable spirit in which the negociation would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their favor. G. Britain claims a right to impress her own seamen and to exercise it in American vessels. In the practice British cruizers American citizens and from the nature of things, it is impossible that that abuse should not be carried to great extent. A subaltern or any other officer of the British navy ought not to be the arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party.

The British government has insisted that every American citizen should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those not possessed of it might be impressed. This criterion, if not otherwise objectionable, would be so, as the document might be lost, destroyed or taken from the party to whom it was granted, nor might it in all cases be entitled to respect, as it might be counterfeited, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other and much stronger objections. On what principle does the British government claim of the United States so great and shameful a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry with them, on the main ocean, and in their own vessels, the evidence of their freedom? And are all to be considered British subjects and liable to impressment who do not bear with them that badge? Is it not more consistent with every idea both of public as well as of private right, that the party setting up a claim to any interest, whether it be to persons or property, should prove his right?—What would be the conduct of G. Britain under similar circumstances? Would she permit the public ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of their flag, to enter on board her merchant vessels, take from them such part of their crews, as the boarding officers thought fit, often her own subjects, exposing by means thereof their vessels to destruction? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive any sanction from her patient forbearance?

With the British claim to impress British seamen, the U. S. have no right to interfere, provided it be in British vessels or in any other than those of the U. S. That American citizens should be exempted from its operation, is all that they demand. Experience has shewn that this cannot be secured otherwise, than by the vessel in which they sail. Take from American citizens this barrier, which ought to be held sacred, and there is nothing to protect them against the rapacious grasp of the British navy. This then is the extent of the demand of the U. S. a demand so just in itself, so consistent and inseparable from their rights, as an independent nation, that it has been a cause of astonishment, that it should ever have been called in question. The foundation of the British claim is, that British seamen find employment in the service of the U. S.; this is represented as an evil affecting essentially the great interests of the British nation. This complaint would have more weight if sanctioned by the British example. It is known on the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to it. G. Britain does not scruple to receive into her service all who enter into it voluntarily. If she confined herself within that limit, the present controversy would not exist. Heretofore the subjects of even the most despotic powers have been left at liberty to pursue their own happiness by honest industry, wherever their inclination led them. The British government refuses to its seamen that privilege.—Let not this, then, be a ground of controversy with that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, that in case an arrangement should be made between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, on the principles and conditions above stated, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate. With this pledge, it is not perceived on what ground the British government can persist in its claim? If British seamen are excluded from the service of the U. States, as may be effectually done, the foundation of the claim must cease. When it is known that not one British seaman could be found on board American vessels, it would be absurd to urge that fact as a motive for such impressment.

In declaring a willingness to give effect to the proposed arrangement, your committee consider it equally the duty of the House to declare, in terms the most decisive, that should the British government still decline it, and persevere in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the U. States will never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist it unceasingly with all their force. It is not necessary now to enquire what the course would have been with respect to impressment, in case the orders in council had been repealed before the declaration of war—or how long the practice of impressment would have been borne, in the hope that that repeal would have been followed by a satisfactory arrangement with respect to impressment.

War having been declared, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident that it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a treaty of peace, would not leave it on its former ground; it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt. The seamen of the United States have a claim on their country for protection, and they must be protected. If a single ship is taken at sea, and the property of an American citizen arrested from him unjustly, it rouses the indignation of the country. How much more deeply then ought we to be excited, when we behold so many of this gallant and highly meritorious class of our fellow citizens snatched from the bosoms of their families and of their country, and carried into a cruel and afflicting bondage. It is an evil which ought not, which cannot be longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufferings of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress which it spreads among their relatives through the country, the practice is in itself in the highest degree degrading to the United States as a nation. It is incompatible with their sovereignty—it is subversive of the main pillars of their independence. The forbearance of the U. States under it has been mistaken for pusillanimity.

The British pretension was maturing fast into a right. And resistance been longer delayed, it might have become one. Every consideration remonstrated against it, in a tone which bespoke the growing indignation of the country. Their remonstrances produced no effect. It was worthy the illustrious leaders of our armies, when called by the voice of his country to the head of the government, to pause, rather than to recommend to his fellow citizens a new war, before they had recovered from the calamities of the late one. It was worthy his immediate successors to follow his example. In peace our free system of government would gain strength, and our happy Union become consolidated. But at the last session, the period had arrived when forbearance could be no longer justified. It was the duty of Congress to take up this subject in connexion with the other great wrongs of which they complained, and to seek redress in the only mode which became the representatives of a free people. They have done so by appealing to arms, and that appeal will be supported by their constituents.

Your committee are aware that an interesting crisis has arrived in the U. States but they have no painful apprehension of its consequences.—The course before them is correct. It is pointed out equally by a regard to the honor, the rights and the interests of the nation. It is pursue it with firmness and vigor, relying on the aid of Heaven, our success is inevitable. Our resources are abundant; the people are brave and virtuous, and their spirit unbroken. The gallantry of our infant navy bespeaks our growing greatness on that element, and that of our troops when led to action inspires full confidence of what may be expected from them when their organization is complete. Our Union is always most strong when menaced by foreign dangers. The people of America are never so much one family as when their liberties are invaded.

The report concludes by recommending the passage of the following

bill for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels, and in the merchant service of the U. States.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the termination, by a treaty of peace, of the war in which the U. States are now engaged with G. Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ as seamen, or otherwise, on board of any public vessel of the United States, or of any vessel owned by citizens of the U. States, or sailing under their flag, any person or persons, except natural born citizens of the U. States, or citizens of the U. States at the time of such treaty being made and concluded, or persons who, being resident within the U. States at the time of such treaty, and having previously declared, agreeably to existing laws, their intention to become citizens of the U. States, shall be admitted as such within five years thereafter, in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time as aforesaid, when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as seamen or otherwise as aforesaid, except as is by this act excepted, any person or persons not natural born citizens of the U. States, unless such person or persons shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, or to the collector of the customs of the district to which the private vessel belongs, the certificate of his or their having been naturalized. The President of the U. States is hereby authorised, from time to time to make such other regulations, and to give such other directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the requisite proofs of nativity or citizenship to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid. And no person shall be admitted or employed as seaman or otherwise, as aforesaid, on board of any vessel owned by citizens of the United States, or sailing under their flag, unless his name shall have been entered in a list of the crew approved and certified by the collector for the district to which the vessel belongs.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time as aforesaid, when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the U. States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public vessel of the U. States, or of any private vessel owned by citizens of the United States, or sailing under their flag without a passport from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time as aforesaid, when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the U. States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the U. States,) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the U. States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may thus be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall be admitted under the said regulations, to be present at the time when the proofs of the nativity or citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec 5 *And be it further enacted*, That if any commander of a public vessel of the U. States, shall employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed, or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, be employed as a seaman or otherwise, or be received as a passenger on board of any vessel owned by citizens of the U. States, or sailing under their flag, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, shall each respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed in any one voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, even although such seaman or person might have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong, and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit by action of debt, in the name of the U. States, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the U. States, except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the U. States, in which case the whole shall be to their use, and may be remitted, mitigated or remitted in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to forbid any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the U. States, whilst in a foreign port or place, from supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel by employing subjects of such foreign country, with the permission of the government thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment as seamen, of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation, which shall not have forbidden on board her public and private vessels the employment as seamen or otherwise, of native citizens of the U. States; or who shall permit the commanders of her public vessels to impress or take away from on board any vessel, sailing under the flag of the U. States, any seamen or any other person, not being a soldier or otherwise in the employment of an enemy of such nation.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the U. States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the U. States, and by which the reciprocal employment as seamen of citizens or subjects of the two countries, may, in the instances and manner provided by such treaty or convention, be permitted.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, who shall arrive in the U. States from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the U. States, who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided within the U. States, without being, at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the said States.

Report of the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of the number of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the U. States, and registered annually as American seamen, according to returns from the custom houses, under the twenty-eighth of May, 1796, relative to American seamen; in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, of the 13th December, 1812.

REPORT

Agreeably to a resolution of the Senate, of the 30th day of last month, the Secretary of State respectfully reports the following statement, which contains all the information in the Department, called for by the Senate, of the number of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the United States, and registered annually as American seamen, according to the returns from the Custom Houses, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, relative to American seamen.

From these returns it appears that there have been registered at the different Custom Houses in the United States, of this description of citizens, the following numbers of seamen distinguished by the several years when they were so registered, viz.

For the year 1796	60
Additional, for the same year,	4
For the year 1797,	150
Additional, for the same year,	15
For the year 1798,	82
Additional, for the same year,	29
For the year 1799,	80
Additional, for the same year,	15
For the year 1800,	47
Additional, for the same year,	7
For the year 1801,	34
Additional, for the same year,	14
For the year 1802,	24
Additional, for the same year,	2
For the year 1803,	134
Additional, for the same year,	16
For the year 1804,	160
Additional, for the same year,	24
For 1805,	95
For 1806,	70
For 1807,	71
For 1808,	55
For 1809,	214
For 1810,	117
For 1811,	89
For 1812,	33
	1530

The additional returns from 1796 to 1804, inclusively, were received from one of the principal Custom Houses in the United States, since the date of the first report to the Senate, and those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 6th, 1813.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Amongst the men, what dire division rise!
For "*aye*" one, and one "*no aye*," cries.
Shame on the sex, that such discord began;
Ladies are all for union—*no man*.

UPPER CANADA.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Memoir of a most intelligent gentleman who had frequently traversed the Peninsula of Upper Canada, and had observed every thing there for himself.—It is sufficient to state that the original paper was laid before our government by Dr. Mitchell, at the request of one of the most able and patriotic statesmen of the North:

"The most beautiful section of Upper Canada, is the Peninsula south of the river Severn, which empties into the bay of Gloucester in Huron Lake, and of that river Trent, which empties into Ontario & Kingston. The province is denominated *Upper*, because the Niagara and St. Laurence rivers run north and north east, and lake Erie tho' but 34 miles distant, elevates its surface 250 feet above Ontario.

The rivers of the Peninsula, exclusive of the boundaries are the Thames, Escartic and Grand river. The two former run south west into Lake Saint Clair; the latter south east into Ontario. The *Chippewa* creek empties into the Niagara about three miles above the Falls. The *Credit* empties between the head of Ontario and York; the Don and the Humber into Ontario near York. The Thames is navigable for vessels of 70 tons for 19 miles from its mouth, and for vessels of any burden ten or twelve miles. Boat navigation is good to the mills at Delaware. Of these river the Thames is the largest, though none of them is very considerable.

Detroit (the strait) river is 57 chains wide at the Fort Detroit, and is much narrower at Malden by occasion of an island opposite that fort. The channel here is within effectual musket shot of the shore.

The Niagara at the garrison is wider than at Detroit; it is probably about half a mile wide. At Black Rock, a flat bottomed boat or scow crosses the river in seven minutes.

Mountains of any importance are not seen in the Peninsula. An elevation which forms Genesee falls, the ridge roads, Queenstown heights, and terminating a little to west of the head of Ontario, about 65 miles from Niagara, is emphatically stiled "the Mountain." It presents from its brow the most extensive view of the plains at its foot, and of Ontario, which approaches and recedes from 1 to 7 miles from its base. From the summit of this mountain to Erie, the country is level—the traveller meets with no hills from Niagara to Detroit save the ravines here and there formed by streams or rivulets.

The N E glacier, travelling west, takes leave of hills in the county of Onandago in N. York State, and sees no more until Detroit is in his rear.

The principal roads from Erie to Niagara, from Niagara to Detroit and Dundas Street, which commences at the lower Fort St Lawrence and running along Ontario by its head, joins the old Detroit road in Oxford, on the Thames.

From Erie to the Ferry opposite Black Rock, is 2 miles, and from thence to Fort George or Newark is 25 miles. The road is perfectly level (excepting the easy descent at Queenstown) and runs upon the bank of the river (excepting from the falls to Queenstown) thro' a delightful cultivated country. Between the Chippewa and Erie, is a small creek crossed by a bridge.

The Chippewa is a dull black stream, coming from a level, fertile country, to empty into the Niagara at the village of Chippewa, 3 miles above the falls. The creek being deep and unfordable is crossed a few chains from its mouth by a bridge of about 150 or 200 feet long. Ten or 12 rods above the bridge on the north bank of the creek, is a block house, manned in time of peace, by a sergeant's guard.

The furs and merchandizes which are brought from the north west, drop down to some place within a few miles at Chippewa, whence they are carried to this spot & deposited; the stream of the Niagara below this creek being too rapid for navigating in safety. The Niagara is here 2 miles wide; yet there is a ferry; but the ferrymen cautiously ascend the stream to the point of Navy island half a mile above Chippewa, before they cross to Fort Schlosser. The Chippewa, though a considerable stream cannot affect to navigate its dark waters, with the pellucid current of the majestic Niagara for one mile and a half. It is confined to a narrow path along the shore, and the line is as definite between the waters as between the land and water. The passage of this creek in a hostile manner, except on the ice may be disputed. Nature opposes no other obstacle in a march to fort George by this road.

Fort George or Newark, is approached by three roads; one from Queenstown; one by the lake, from the creek called *The Twelve* (the number given to it by the surveyors) and another by the middle road through the swamp from *The Ten* (another creek so called.) Between Niagara and the head of Ontario, are creeks called the 8, 10, 15, 15 30, 30 40, and 50th. The 15th, 16, and 20th form ravines.

No road leads directly from Erie to Detroit. One road turns west from the falls through Beaver dam and the Beech woods; one from Queenstown to the Mills; and one from Niagara by the lake. The two last unite at the *Twelve*. The first joins these at the *Twenty*. At the *forty* 39 miles from Niagara, and 20 h from Queenstown and the Falls, is a village, mills, &c. At the *Fifty*, 40 miles from Niagara the road to York inclines to the right, & 7 miles thence crosses the beach which divides the head of Ontario from the Little Lake or Burlington Bay; then turns to the right for York, which is about 40 miles from the head of the lake and 180 from Kingston. The Detroit road continues from the *Fifty* to Ancaster at the head of the lake; from thence it bears south of west, to Grand River; crosses the Burford Plains (eleven miles wide): and joining Dundas street, on the Governor's Road, as it is called, touches the Thames in Oxford. Thence it pursues its crossings at Delaware, and leads to its mouth; and so along the south side of Lake St. Clair to Detroit. The road is on the left bank of Detroit level to Malden, 18 miles.

Coot's Paradise, at the head of Ontario, is nearly midway between Kingston and the head of St Lawrence and Detroit; being 220 miles from Kingston and 208 from Detroit. The distance from Niagara to this place is 40 miles. From it Detroit bears s. w. Kingston N. E. and Niagra E. S. E.

From the falls of Niagara to Detroit is 254 miles. It is the same from Niagara garrison. From Buffaloe to Detroit on the south or American side of Erie, 340 miles is the shortest reputed distance. Mellish (a very incorrect map) makes it 575 from Buffaloe to Detroit. On the north or British side of Erie, it is 277 miles.

From the Capitol in Albany to Niagara, by the Zonewanto swamp, is 285½ miles.—The distance is 16 miles less by the great western turnpike to Cherry Valley, & thence by turnpike to Manlius Square, where it unites with the Genessee turnpike. This is the route of the military express from Albany to Niagara, which proceeds at a rate not less than eight miles, and not exceeding ten the hour. From Albany to Queenstown by Cherry Valley and Zonewanto Swamp is 292 miles. Of this distance 208 (to Canandaigua) miles are turnpike. The remainder save 10 or 12 miles, is an excellent road. Most of the road from Niagara to Detroit is also excellent. The shortest practicable road from the Capital in Albany to Detroit, is therefore 538½ miles: *via* Buffaloe, Presquile, Scioto, Sandusky, Miama, &c. it amounts to 608. If you go to Buffaloe, & then through the Province, you will add 23 miles to the distance, as before noted.

The military road from Malden to Niagara, would be to retrace the steps of General Brock, to wit, by water from Malden to Long Point, thence across the plains 20 miles to the village of the Six Nations on the Grand River—here is a bridge three miles above the village, or the river is fordable—thence it is 28 miles to the head of Ontario, 6 miles of which are woods & bad travelling; the remainder plains.

In respect to population, the settlements are from Erie to Fort George on the Niagara, and extending up the Cuipeway, and west of the falls through the Beaver dam to the head of Lake Ontario. The people are chiefly from Pennsylvania and N. Jersey; a considerable portion from New England & some from Scotland and England. A portion of these inhabitants went from the United States during the revolution; but by far the greater number since that period. These compose the Canadian militia, who distinguished themselves at Detroit and Queenstown as mentioned in Governor Prevost's general order.

From York on the bay of Toronto the settlements extend along the waters to Lower Canada; and from two to twenty miles back, thinly, and no village. From Kingston to York about two thirds of the inhabitants are Americans.

The settlements on the Grand River, which empties into Erie, are all by Americans mostly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; some from New England and York.

The left bank of Detroit is settled by French Canadians.

The inhabitants are well disposed towards the U. States, and are intimately related to them by consanguinity, customs, language & interest. To oppose this powerful and natural inclination, the ingenious Brock told them (see his proclamation of 22d July 1812) that in case of conquest, the U. S. would cede them to France, in fulfilment of an existing stipulation made with France as a consideration of her aid to the U. S. during the revolution; and that if not so ceded, they would not, however be admitted to the full privileges of the states; and that they would be secluded from the ocean by the policy of America & if not so restricted, their commerce be nothing without the favor & permission of G. Britain.

It is perfectly astonishing that these plausible, ingenious and influential assertions of Brock, have never been answered and done away by the American generals. Designing persons also impress upon uninformed minds the belief that private property (as farms) will be confiscated to the conquerors. This has great effect.

The Indian tribes of the Peninsula, (the Six Nations) are officially told that they are invaded as well as the territory of the whites and that it is a common cause; whereas the U. S. have declined the offered services of friendly Indians, because it is not their quarrel in this cause. We recognise them, as regards war a sovereign and independent people, totally unconnected with G. Britain. In this light the Six Nations were treated by the French. It was only by sinister policy, by imposition, deception and state juggling that the British arrogated supremacy over the six nations, and treated them as subjects. The perfidy and injustice of the British government in not respecting lands ceded the most serious discords between the late Colonel Brant and Governor Simcoe. These likewise have passed unnoticed by the American officers. The opinion of the Canadians is that the intrinsic value of land would be much enhanced by their independence or annexation to the U. States; but that the value of their produce would be deteriorated.

No census has been taken in Upper Canada. On the authority of Hazlitt's travels, it has been estimated at 90 000 in 1806. I think that exceeds the real number in 1812. There were, on the 25th July, 1812, on duty in Upper Canada one third of all the militia, between the ages of sixteen and sixty; to wit: at Oswegatchie 700; at Kingston 500, York 450, Niagara 750 and at Malden about 300, making in the whole 2700. There are then in the province 7100 militia men or persons fit for military duty between the ages of 16 and 60. From this the number of inhabitants may be estimated. Suppose one seventh within those ages be exempt from duty, or 1000. This makes 8100. Then add an equal number for the males under sixteen and above sixty, equal to 16 200. And afterwards an equal number for the females and you will have a grand aggregate of 32,400 for the whole free white population. I am confident, the free white inhabitants, exclusive of the army, cannot exceed 50,000.

On the 20th July there were at Niagara 300 regulars & no more; at York 50 (paralitic); and at Malden 180. In time of peace there are about 300 men at Fort George; 12 at Chippeway, 20 at Erie, & 100 at Malden or about one battallion in all.

The militia are all well armed with new muskets; & have plenty of munitions of war. The Indians within the Peninsula cannot muster more than 600 warriors. I have seen the forces of the six nations reviewed by Colonel Brandt at their annual parade on the 1st May, and since that period they have not increased. The Mohocks (residing at Grand River) are the most warlike. They are at present chiefly directed by NAYES, a native whiteman of the lower province, who is a tolerable English scholar, and well versed in the Indian language. After having been patronized by the famous Brandt, he was adopted and made a chief.

The climate of the Peninsula, particularly in the vicinity of the lakes is as mild as the vicinities of New York and Philadelphia. There is little snow and the air is salubrious. Though the country is very level there is little stagnant water. The waters of the Lakes & Great Rivers are quite pellucid. The lesser streams are dark, though the waters of the country are healthy, and all abound with great variety of fine fish. Peaches, pears and the delicious melons are tolerated by the climate, somewhat above 100 miles west of Albany, and acquire more and more flavor by favor of soil and climate, westward to Detroit. The left bank of the Niagara is pretty well cultivated, and the soil throughout less fertile than the interior yields corn and rye and from 18 to 24 bushels of wheat an acre. Beaver Dams a few miles west from the falls, is but scantily settled, by farmers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and may be known by the clover fields high fences, and good barns of stone, where the materials can be had. Here & throughout the Peninsula, bees succeed surprisingly.

The substratum of the plains is limestone and Gypsum or Plaster of Paris is found there.

Besides fruits and wheat, Upper Canada furnishes to the British great store of provisions for Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies and the greatest possible encouragement is held out for raising hemp for the navy. Great stress is also laid upon the Canadians as observed upon the United States.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. —.

HORRID BARBARITY.

Late last evening an express arrived in town, bearing letters from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Meigs. A number of letters have been also received from officers in the army, which contain the melancholy account of the total defeat of the detached detachment under the command of gen Winchester. On the evening of the 18th Jan. and the subsequent morning, the British and Indians, under the command of gen Proctor, attacked the detachment at the river Raisin, at the time of the defeat, and were ordered back to the Rapids of the Miami, where they arrived on the evening of the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, at 2 o'clock, a retreat was ordered by Gen Harrison.—the troops have retired back as far as the Portage river, at the crossings of Hull's road, where they are well supplied with provisions. The movement of Gen Winchester to the river Raisin was to secure a considerable quantity of provisions, and to protect the inhabitants—it was without orders from Gen. Harrison. Altho' this defeat may, for a short time, retard the progress of the army, the country may, notwithstanding, safely confide in the exertions of the Gen. If not his well arranged system been partially frustrated by the precipitate movement of Gen. Winchester, it would, in all human probability, have insured success.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Since the above was issued, another express has arrived in town, bearing a letter from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs, who has politely favored us with the following extract, dated

Head Quarters, Carrying River
24th Jan. 1813.

Dear Sir,

The event of which I expressed so much apprehension in my letter to you, from Lower Sandusky, has happened.—The detachment under col. Lewis was reinforced by Gen. Winchester, with 250 men. He attended it, and took the command at the river Raisin on the 20th, and on the 22d, he was attacked at revielle, by a considerable British and Indian force with six pieces of artillery; the troops being surprised and the ground unfavorable, had but little opportunity of forming to advantage. They were surrounded and broke in 20 or 25 minutes. A major and captain & about 25 privates were all that effected their escape.

I had but 360 men with me, about 3 miles above the Rapids, where the news first reached me, I immediately ordered them to prepare to march, and set out with my staff to overtake a detachment of 300 men that had set out that morning for the river Raisin. I overtook them at the distance of 6 miles, and before the other troops (colonel Andrews' Ohio regiment) came up, it was ascertained that the defeat was complete, and it was the unanimous opinion of gens. Payne, Perkins, & the field officers, that we should return.—A detachment to the amount of 170 of the most active men, was forward with directions to proceed as far as possible to assist those who were fortunate enough to escape, there were however but few; the snow was so deep, that the fugitives were entirely exhausted in running a few miles; those that did get off effected it by turning down to the lake and secreting themselves. I believe there were not more than 40 or 50 shot a mile from the scene of action, and the greater part of them were overtaken.

Never were the affairs of any army in a more prosperous situation than ours before the unfortunate step of marching the detachment to the river Raisin; it was made not only without any authority from me, but in opposition to my views. Every thing in my power was, however, done to prevent any disaster, and reinforcements were pushed on with as much rapidity as possible; (as Johnson's battalion, the first in the army,) was within 14 miles of the scene of action, when we heard of the defeat, & 500 regular troops were also on their way. I encamped at the Rapids with one regiment only. In justice to gen. Winchester, I must observe, that I have understood that the measure (marching the detachment to the river Raisin) was forced upon him by his officers, but, whatever may have been the cause, and however just the general opinion of gens. Winchester may be, as regards the decision and individuals, it is certainly not supportable. By the unanimous advice of the general and field officers, I took this position yesterday, for the purpose of forming a speedy junction with the troops in the rear, and to cover the very large convoy of artillery and stores that are coming from Upper Sandusky. Unless the weather is very unfavorable, I shall move to the Rapids again in 4 or 5 days, and shall certainly give the enemy an opportunity of measuring their strength with ours in another battle.—For myself I feel much gratified that I can judge of the disposition of the troops, from the manner in which they received an address from me yesterday, desirous of avenging their lost companions and retrieving their country's disgrace is the predominant passion that occupies their minds.

I have not what proportion the prisoners of gen Winchester's late troops bear to the killed; some of the French who have come in report the latter at 500. The detachment amounted to near 1000.

I am, with much regard, dear sir,
Your humble servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.

His Exc, Gov. Meigs,

[The following is an extract of the letter alluded to in the commencement of the above letter of gen. Harrison.—it was dated Lower Sandusky, January 20, 1813.]

"Gen. Winchester has been at the Rapids since the 10th—he has pushed a detachment to the river Raisin. I have not learned the precise object. I shall set out this morning, and reach his camp this night. I have strong fears that colonels Lewis and Allen may be overpowered."

LAW OF OHIO.

An Act for the encouragement of Volunteers in the North Western Army of the United States.

WHEREAS in consequence of the lamentable disaster, which has happened to that part of the North Western Army of the United States, lately under the command of Gen James Winchester, it becomes indispensably necessary that prompt and efficient measures should be adopted to carry on the expedition contemplated by the army under the command of Gen Wm. H. Harrison, and whereas it may be impracticable to recruit and organize an adequate corps of the militia of this state, at so early a period as to reinforce the North Western Army, prior to the expiration of the term of service of the brigades under the command of Gen Tupper and Gen. Perkins; and notwithstanding their valor and patriotism yet considering the privations and sufferings these men have endured, it is unreasonable to expect or require of them to continue in service, after the expiration of the term aforesaid, without making them additional compensation:

Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That in case the term of service of any of the militia of this state, now under the command of General William Henry Harrison, should expire prior to his receiving a reinforcement, he is hereby authorized to accept their services for any longer period not exceeding two months; and provided the whole or any part of such militia shall volunteer and subject themselves to the orders of the commander in chief of the North Western Army, to perform such services as he may require of them, a bounty at the rate of twelve dollars per month shall be paid out of the treasury of this state, to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia of this state now in the service of the U. States, who shall volunteer and continue in the service aforesaid, in their respective corps; and the bounty so allowed, shall be apportioned and paid to such volunteers, for and according to the time they shall respectively continue to serve after the expiration of their present term of service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury of this state not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of any non commissioned officers, musicians and privates who may serve as volunteers, agreeably to the provisions of the first sec. of this act; and the paymaster of any detachment of such volunteers, shall be entitled to receive bills from the auditor of public accounts, payable at the treasury; and the auditor is hereby required to issue the same, on such paymaster producing to him the pay rolls of any such detachment, duly certified by the commander in chief of the North Western Army.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 2, 1813.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
28th January, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

A publication signed "P B Porter" has appeared in sundry public prints, in which the writer professes to give a true account of the prominent transactions of the 28th November and first of December, at Black Rock.—Some facts are truly stated; but wherever the writer gives *numbers*, his statements are, (I must presume wilfully) incorrect.

He states that on the 27th Nov there were collected near Black Rock 4500 *effective* men under my command; that on the 28th, 2400 or 2600 were embarked; that on the morning of the 1st December, 4000 men, with no order or restraint were discharging their muskets at the navy yard.

I affirm that on the 27th November, there were collected in the neighbourhood of Black Rock not more than 2500 *effective* men, non commissioned officers and privates, fifteen corps under my command; not more than 1500 of these were liable to cross the Niagara, according to opinions generally received.* On the 28th there were 1050 good troops embarked, and also so many irregular volunteers as occupied five boats, estimated at 150. On the morning of the 1st December, the number of men armed with muskets who were at the navy yard, embarked or not embarked, did not exceed 350 men.

This statement is as correct as I can make it; and is essentially correct.

He says he is informed that general Tannehill's volunteers were ready to cross. I had in my possession a return shewing that of 150 officers of that brigade only 57 were willing to cross—that only 211 men volunteered unconditionally and 165 on various conditions. A part of Gen. Tannehill's brigade (I have been told 360) marched to the navy yard by a route I had prescribed, and were prepared to embark. The residue went to Black Rock by the way of Buffaloe. I presume to be spectators. If they ever form a movement intended to cross the Niagara, that intention was not communicated to me.

If there were 4500 *effective* men near Black Rock how will General Porter, in his capacity of contractor, answer to his country for having on the 30th only 35 barrels of flour on hand, not *two pounds of flour to each man?*

The hostility of General Porter to myself grew out of the *contract*. The troops were starving for provisions;† the officers complained of unfair practices, the damaged flour was forced on them;‡ that the lean beef was stripped of every morsel of fat;§ that Vinegar, candles and soap were not furnished; and in the sickly state of the camp those wants were severely felt.

Under such circumstances, after making ineffectual requisitions, I was compelled to order purchases to be made.

If Congress desire that our armies should conquer, they will consider that "an army is an edifice of which the basis is the belly;" and they will prescribe some effectual mode of honestly and amply supplying our armies with good and wholesome provisions. They will consider that "the principle of victories is discipline;" and subject to courts martial of regular officers all the irregulars who join an army.

Respectfully your most obd't.
ALEXANDER SMYTH.

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* It is an error to rely on any troops except those who are *bound to fly*. Of Capt. Richards's company of riflemen, and the companies of "Greens" under captains Powers, Dillon, Tate and Walker, three were embarked on the 1st December, only Capt Tate, two lieutenants and eight men of the Greens.

† For this fact I refer to Col. Winder.

‡ To Lieut. col. Boerstler.

§ To Col Parker.

It is understood that the Proprietors of the Potomac Steam Boat Company have contracted for a boat with Mr. Fulton, to be in operation in July next.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1813.

Washington City, Feb. 10.

DISASTROUS EVENT.

It is our painful task to lay before our readers to day the details, as far as they have reached us, of a most disastrous event on our frontier, in which a detachment of the North Western Army has been entirely cut off, the greater part of it at least having been slain or taken prisoners by the british and their Indian allies, who surprised them under the greatest disadvantages, with a force more than double their amount.—The surprize is represented as having been so complete as to have almost precluded resistance; and the only consolation we can tender to our readers is, that it was no ignominious surrender without firing a gun. No: they fought to the last; and it is yet scarcely known whether any part of the force accepted their lives at the hands of their bretheren. WINCHESTER the gallant but unfortunate Winchester, is numbered with the slain! And many a noble spirit, wafted into action by an indignant sense of his country's wrongs, whose ardor had borne him to the field, has accompanied his companions to the shades of death! Kentucky must long lament the loss of the flower of her youth, cut off in their early bloom—for it appears that nearly if not quite the whole of the detachment was composed of Kentucky Volunteers, and that many, very many, have lost their lives.

Gen Harrison's letter exhibits the prospects on the North Western frontier; which it appears are not blasted by the result of the unfortunate catastrophe which has befallen Gen. Winchester's detachment.

We add also an act of the Legislature of Ohio predicated on this occurrence. This act of the magnanimous young State of Ohio, while it puts to shame some of her elders, is not more than the recent gallant conduct of her government and citizens authorised us to expect from her. Let all but imitate her example, and very soon would we expel from the continent the red and white savages who have so long infested our frontier, and menaced with outrage our western population.

We understand that the following are the officers attached to the frigate Macedonian, most of whom left this City within a day or two past, for N. York; where that ship is now preparing for sea—

Captain Jones; Lieutenant Rogers, Carter, Booth, Claxton, Rapp; Mr. Knight, Sailing Master; Mr. Wise, Purser.

All the above officers, Lieut. Carter excepted, were lately attached to the ship Wasp.

The horrid catastrophe of the corps of General WINCHESTER was commented in the *Patriot* yesterday; and we this day execute the melancholy duty of copying all the particulars which have transpired in relation to it. The brave and unfortunate commander who has perished with the greater part under his command, it would seem, was decoyed to the movement by the ill-judged eagerness of his officers, without the orders of Gen. HARRISON, and contrary to his intentions. The event has been indeed lamentable; but while we bewail the loss of the gallant men who have fallen in this unequal contest, we trust and believe the spirit of the country will rise with elastic vigor from the pressure of this disaster.—Gen. Harrison, it seems, was to be at the Rapids in four or five days, in force. We trust in God, the manes of the massacred may be appeased; & vengeance taken of the British and Indian savages. The victory was gained by dint of numbers and advantage of position. No stain was cast on the character of our country's courage. This must heighten, instead of diminishing, our sorrow; for the brave and faithful have fallen, while the cowardly and disaffected remain, to triumph or sneer at the fall of their countrymen.

Let us hope the best, however; and while we regret past miscarriages, not despond of future prospects. Gen. Harrison's letter gives a view of the situation of affairs on the North Western frontier, which substitutes hope for despondence; and HARRISON is not often too sanguine, or often mistaken. We would not disguise the deep sensations this unhappy reverse has caused; for we are not ashamed to mourn the misfortunes of our country. We do not, with *Quincy*, consider a massacre by Englishmen and Indians, as "*celestial glory.*" We drop the tear of regret for the loss of those brave Kentuckians, who have died, "the willing martyrs for their country." We trust, their sacrifice will inspirit, while it grieves. We trust, there will be ample retaliation; that the national escutcheon will yet be emblazoned with a victory; which shall absorb and destroy every gloomy fruit of misfortune and disaster.

If we look back to the war of the Revolution, we shall find its commencement, and much of its progress was darkened by defeat, and chequered with calamitous events. There were misfortunes and discomfitures, with which the worst of our failures in the present, will not compare. The spirit of the people was tested by severe trials; & perseverance and determination gained them independence and safety, prosperity and glory.—There were not wanting, then, nor will there be wanting now, men disposed to joy in the sufferings of the patriotic, to dampen their spirit, to magnify disaster, and paralize hope. Yet when "driven from Long Island" and "pursued from post to post even to beyond the Delaware;" patriotism persevered, and a nation was established. That nation, in the vital principles of its independence, is now to be preserved. *The means must be adequate to the end*: and the lessons learned in the school of suffering, ought & will make us wise unto political salvation.

Norfolk, Feb. 5.

INVASION!

Yesterday several expresses arrived in town, from the back side of Princess Anne county, giving the long anticipated intelligence of a British squadron entering our waters. The squadron was stated to consist of two 74 gun ships, three frigates, a brig & a schooner, all standing towards Hampton Roads under easy sail. On the receipt of this news, the alarm was beat through the town, and in less than an hour the 54th regiment paraded and formed at the appointed place of rendezvous (in cases of alarm) in Freemason street. It is with pleasure we state that nearly the number which paraded at the usual musters were present on this critical occasion. The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain Stewart, had anchored in Hampton Roads the day before, and it was feared she was the main object which the invaders had in view: and, unfortunately it being ebb tide, she was fast aground on Willoughby Spit. The flood, however, made, and the ship was afloat, before the enemy hove in sight. She was immediately brought up the river and moored between the two forts. The recruits at the barracks were ordered down to Fort Norfolk, and the gun boats stationed in the most favorable positions. In short, every exertion was made that laid within the narrow sphere of our defensive means.

In the town of Hampton a laudable alacrity was displayed by the militia, who turned out to a man, and remained under arms as long as it was deemed necessary.

We have learnt this morning, that the squadron were at anchor last evening in Lynnhaven Bay, nearly opposite the Pleasure House, and that they captured several crafts. *Herald.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 10.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, preceded by their President, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Door keeper, and proceeded to seats prepared for them, the Members of the House having risen to receive them and remaining standing until all had entered. The President of the Senate took a seat which had been prepared for him at the Speaker's right hand, and the Secretary of the Senate was placed beside the Clerk of the House. The tellers, Mr. Franklin of the Senate, and Messrs Macon and Tallmadge of the House, were seated at a table in front of the Speaker's chair.

The President of the Senate then proceeded to open and hand to the tellers the sealed returns from each State, which were severally read aloud by one of the tellers and noted down and announced by the Secretaries of each House.

The votes having been opened and read, the following result was announced from the Chair by the President of the Senate, viz.

THE RESULT OF THE VOTES.

	For President.		For Vice President.	
	JAMES MADISON.	DE WITT CLINTON.	ELDRIDGE GERRY.	JARED INGERSOL.
New-Hampshire		8	1	7
Massachusetts		22	2	20
Rhode-Island		4		4
Connecticut		9		9
Vermont	8		8	
New York		29		29
New-Jersey		8		8
Pennsylvania	25		25	
Delaware		4		4
Maryland	6	5	6	5
Virginia	25		25	
North Carolina	15		15	
South Carolina	11		11	
Georgia	8		8	
Tennessee	8		8	
Kentucky	12		12	
Ohio	7		7	
Louisiana	3		3	
	128	89	131	86

Thereupon the President of the Senate declared JAMES MADISON to be elected President of the United States for four years ensuing the 4th day of March next, and ELDRIDGE GORRY Vice President of the United States for a like term of years.

The Senate then departed from the House in the order and manner they had entered; and

The House adjourned.

Missionary Point, Jan. 30.

Some time since, 4 or 5 American prisoners who were compelled to work as mechanics in the King's dock yard at Kingston, which had been destroyed by Com. Chauncey, on lake Ontario, made their escape in an open boat, with an Irish soldier who had been placed as a sentinel, to prevent their elopement, and after being three days thus exposed on the Lake, without provision, they arrived safe on the American shore. One of these men passed this place a few days since, and states that a regiment of Irish soldiers had been landed at Quebec and marched to Kingston; that a detachment of about 5 or 600 British, and about 1000 Indians was preparing to march for Fort Malden, with an intention to cross the river and oppose the progress of Harrison's army. He adds, that part of the detachment had actually marched for Malden, and that an express was sent on to Gen. Harrison, apprising him of their intention.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated February 5, 1813

"Yesterday our troops were all under arms: there are now two 74's and three frigates anchored near the Pleasure House, supposed to be after the Constellation, who is now lying between our two forts, anchored there last night about 10 o'clock, after getting aground in the day between Sewall's Point & Craney Island, when there was great apprehensions here that the British would get up to and take her."

From the Albany Gazette, Thursday, Feb. 4.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following extract of a letter from Buffalo, just put into our hands, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the defeat of the American army, under General Winchester, at the Miami Rapids.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, to his friend in this City, dated on Wednesday last:

"It is with extreme pain I inform you, that on Saturday last a flag came across from the English side, with Capt. Fitzgerald of the 49th regiment, informing the commanding officer on our side, that Gen. Winchester, and about 1000 men, were killed and taken prisoners, at the Miami Rapids. That it was a dear bought victory to the British. He added that 500 of our men were killed and 400 taken prisoners. An express has been sent to General Dearborn, with this distressing intelligence, by Colonel Porter, commanding at this post."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.

The schr. Kemp, capt. Burton, from Nantz, with a valuable cargo to Mr. George Williams, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. She sailed from Nantz on the 25th of Dec.

The Kemp came into the Bay at 12 o'clock on Saturday night through the British squadron at anchor inside the Capes, unobserved by them, & could distinctly hear the sentinels speak.

Capt. Burton came up to the City last evening, and was very politely favored us with a file of Paris papers to the 21st of December.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Palace of the Thuilleries at 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th of Dec. Thus are dissipated all the idle reports of his death, of his having committed suicide, and so forth, fabricated to gratify the zeal of the friends of his belligerent adversaries. His arrival at Paris was most pompously announced in the French papers. We are inclined to think that the twenty ninth bulletin, which is not in our file, concludes the campaign; that the remarks of the 'Paris Journal' refer to it, and that the 'grand army' are in winter quarters in the neighborhood of Wilna. The translation of that bulletin published in the Norfolk Ledger appears rough. *American.*

PARIS, Dec. 20.

His Majesty the Emperor arrived at the Palace of the Thuilleries at eleven o'clock on the night of the 18th. The approach of his happy return was announced during that day by vollies of artillery.

Washington City, Feb. 8.

RUFUS KING, Esq. is chosen a Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of New York, vice John Smith Esq. whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

AMERICANS!

Read the following extract from Mr. Canning's Speech in Parliament.

Mr. CANNING said—"When urged upon the subject, I know that ministers will reply, that their motives for clinging to the last to conciliation, were two fold—1st *That they had* FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES. 2d. That before we venture on hostilities, we ought to take care that we are indisputably in the right. In both these points I concur, for I have ever tho' that the most splendid victories, which ever glittered on the page of history were tarnished and obscured if justice did not hallow the cause, in which they were achieved.—I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of THE PARTY THAT FAVORS YOUR CAUSE IN THE HOSTILE STATE. In regard to the United States, this rule ought to be observed, and *we ought to pay attention to those who are called* GOOD ENGLISHEN, not *meaning to deny that they are good Americans;* but who held the opinion, that an alliance with England preferable to a treaty with France. But are we quite sure, that by this system of mitigated hostility, we are not playing the game of the party opposed to us, *and defeating the efforts of our* FRIENDS?—I cannot help thinking that we injure our own cause by this dubious pusillanimity, and here let me observe, that I do not speak from mere conjecture; for I will read to the House a part of a speech of *one of the warmest* ADVOCATES beyond the waters of the Atlantic. He is prophecying to his countrymen the horrors and misery that will be occasioned by a war with Great Britain, none of which predictions have been verified by the indecision of our government. The inevitable consequence is that the BRITISH *Party* in the United States were *derided and contemned* as gloomy prognosticators of evils, that have not and will not be endured. He first points out the defenceless state of their whole maritime frontier, and tells the House of Representatives, "that they who calculate on the forbearance of the enemy will too late find themselves deceived." Have they been deceived? No. The British government has done, and perhaps will do nothing. [Hear, hear, hear.] He proceeds, "if we are not already prepared to defend our seaports, the enemy will not wait until we are prepared." What attack has been made, and what might not have been accomplished! [Hear, hear!] He then, at some length, ridicules the idea, that when once the decisive irrecoverable step is taken, England will allow any interval for preparing for hostilities; "a fleet," he says, "would sail round our coasts, destroy our towns and annihilate our trade." Where is this fleet, and where is the destruction of their trade? *Five ships have been fitted out a victim to their privateers.* Hear, heer, hear!

NAVAL DEFENCE.

A joint committee of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, were appointed, and have reported in favor of building a SHIP OF THE LINE of 74 guns, to be called the *Massachusetts*—and that the same when completed and equipped, be offered to the government of the U. States, to be employed by them during the present war with Great Britain. *Phil. Cor.*

The Legislature of South Carolina have passed a law, declaring that any principal or second engaged in a duel, or in a challenge for one, shall be imprisoned for 12 months, forfeit and pay a sum to the State of 2,000 dollars, and shall not practice law, physic or divinity, nor hold any office in the State.

Died, on Sunday the 14th inst. Major *James Dudley*, of this county.

—, On Wednesday last, the 10th inst. Mrs. *Mary Bellah*, of this town.

—, On the 7th inst. Mr. *Thomas Robinson*, in the 63d year of his age, of this county.

Departed this life on the 2d of this inst. after a long and tedious illness, Captain *Henry King*, of Dorchester county, an affectionate husband, a tender father and good master; the loss of him much regretted by all his friends and acquaintance

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTH NIGHT

The celebration of the natal day of the Father of his Country, will be, as usual, prepared for at Mr. Lowe's Inn.—The subscribers, as Managers of the Ball intended for the evening of the 22d inst. invite gentlemen of the country and the neighboring counties to attend.

JOHN MEREDITH,
JOHN HARWOOD,
DANIEL MARTIN,
THOMAS C. NICOLS,
} Managers.

february 16——4

CHANCERY SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery,

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lowe's tavern in Easton, on Monday the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter—That valuable tract of LAND, lying in Talbot county, called *Belle's Range*, containing 237 acres, mortgaged by John Rolle to Mary Harrison. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The Terms of Sale are

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will convey.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

feb. 16——3

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next,

That large and excellent Brick House and Lot in New-Market (in Dorchester county) now occupied by capt. *Alexander Tarlton*, and a small brick house and lot in the said village—And also, a small farm containing about 120 acres, near New-Market. Sale to be at Capt. Tarlton's, and terms made known on the day of sale, by

ARTHUR RICH.

feb. 16——3*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to Dorchester county, as published in the Star, of the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 16th of March next.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHD HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
} Comm'rs.

Cambridge, feb 16——5

THE SUBSCRIBER

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a share of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that honoured him with favours through the last *season*; and he flatters himself, from his attention to promote their interest, he shall merit a continuation of the same.—He has also opened an elegant *Boarding House*, for the accommodation of those that please to favour him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharves and Baltimore street.

MARMADUKE TILDEN.

Baltimore, feb. 16——6

NEW BANK, TO BE CALLED *THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.*

By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to establish a Bank in the City of Baltimore to be called the City Bank of Baltimore,*" passed at the last session of the Assembly we the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to superintend and take subscriptions for the twelve hundred shares of Stock that are reserved for the citizens of Talbot county, we therefore give this public notice to the citizens of Talbot county that we shall open a subscription Book at Peacock's Tavern in Easton on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and keep the subscription open for at least the term of three days, and if not completed at the expiration of that term, then we shall keep the same open for ten days thereafter, unless sooner completed and no longer, but if the subscription shall be filled at any time before the expiration of the said term of three days, then and immediately after the same shall be so filled, no person copartnership or body politic will be allowed during the remainder of the term of three days aforesaid to subscribe for more than twenty shares—Each subscriber at the time of subscribing will be required to pay into the hands of the Commissioners, the sum of five dollars on each share so subscribed; the further sum of twenty dollars is to be paid on each share of stock, in instalments not exceeding five dollars, to the President and Directors of the said City Bank of Baltimore or their successors, at such times as they may appoint and require after giving sixty days notice in the newspapers at Baltimore, Annapolis, George Town, Frederick Town, Hager's Town and Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
JOHN MEREDITH,
JAMES B. RINGGOLD,
} Commissioners.

jan. 30, feb. (16)——2

EASTON PACKETS.

SLOOP MESSENGER,

Capt. CLEMENT VICKARS,

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, on SUNDAY NEXT, 21st instant, at 9 o'clock;—returning, leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at the same hour, during the season. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

feb. 16——3

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

Capt. EDWARD AULD,

Will commence running as usual, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. at 9 o'Clock; returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour during the season. For freight or passage apply as heretofore.

feb. 16——3

FOR SALE

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
19 hhds. good retailing Molasses,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 bbls. W. I. Rum,

With a General Assortment of

GROCERIES

Apply to

J. & A. LEVERING,
No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

feb. 16——10

☞ The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non of the personal estate of *Jame Clayland*, jun. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1813

WM. NEAVITT. Adm'r D. B. N.
of James Clayland, jun. dec'd

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 6, 1813

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are, immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the Marshal of the United States, or to his Deputy for the district within which they may be landed.

No alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without a Special Passport from the Marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the Marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passports.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several Districts of the United States, are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

☞ Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

feb. 16——3

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1812.

On application of *John Hunt*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing, to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Hunt has resided in the state of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Hunt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May Term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Hunt should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid. Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of T. C. C.

feb. 16——4

OSCAR,

Late the property of Col. John Tayloe, of Washington,

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of $12 50.

OSCAR is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, *but* for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will insert some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

OSCAR covered last spring near Washington, at $21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABB

Talbot county, Maryland, feb. 16——1m

PEDIGREE.

OSCAR and his performances are so well known thro'out the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with *his immense powers*, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grand dam Col Taylor's Penelope, by Old Yorick; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Derimont his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sobiny, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aranda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Mixbage, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Basbelt's Childers; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other Stallion that has been brought into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, *is always sought for.*

Gabriel was a capital runner in England: in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 4 were King's plates, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Dulborough Napoleon by Punch, *a capital horse*, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelins and others.

On the 22d of Oct 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr Duckett's Democrat, and Mr Lloyd's Dolan.

The day week, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelins celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Ten Gallant and several others.—The first heat of this race (& the course measures a full mile) was run in 8 m 2 s. the 2d heat in 8 m. 1 s. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr Bond's horse First Consul challenged *the continent*, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heats. $2,000 a side. *Oscar won in great style*, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, *Oscar again beat Consul* at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Floretta, Oscar being 2d, beating beside Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn where he won the last days purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch and five others

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NOTICE

By Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled "An act to establish a BANK in the City of Baltimore, called *The City Bank of Baltimore*"—The subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive Subscriptions for twelve hundred shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Dorchester county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in Cambridge, on the first Monday in March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day

RICHD GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Cambridge, feb. 9——3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Queen-Ann's county, state of Maryland, on the 23d December last, a negro woman named *Flora*, about 33 years of age, full mouth and good teeth. Had on when she went off a striped linsey jacket and petticoat, store shoes and stockings, short hair, short thick foot. A reward of twenty dollars will be given if taken in this county, thirty if in this state, and the above reward if taken out of the state.

SAMUEL EVANS.

feb 16——3

WAS COMMITTED

To my custody as a runaway, a mulatto girl, supposed to be about 19 years old, five feet three or four inches high. Had on when committed, a striped jacket and petticoat much worn—says her name is *Sarah Barratt*; that she is the daughter of Memory Hammond—further states that she was born free, and that the following gentlemen, living in Talbot county, knows of her freedom, Mr. William Troth, Robert Kemp, and Peter Harris. Her owner is requested to release her, or she will be sold for her prison fees.

EDWARD BROWNE, Sh'ff
Kent county, Maryland.

jan. 10 (feb. 16)——3

FROM THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

AMERICAN SONG.

TUNE—"*Humors of Glen.*"

Though *Britain* may boast of her profligate regent
Her crazy old king and his pageantry grand;
Her *old tory friends*, to her mandates obedient
In acting as *foes to their own native land*;

Yet as *whigs* their own country will still think the most of
In praising *Columbia* sure I'm not wrong;
Columbia containing what *Europe* can't boast of—
I mean A FREE PEOPLE—the theme of my song.

Ye sycophant throng about *honors* who gabble,
Your *lords*, and your *dukes*, and your *bishops* profane,
Are fed and upheld by a blind stupid rabble,
At once of our nature the curse and the stain:

But for US truly blest with *republican* spirit,
We leave all such *vermin* to whom they belong,
The passports to *honor*, are *virtue* and *merit*,
Among A FREE PEOPLE—the theme of my song.

Tis *freedom* and *justice* Columbians cherish,
By our *rights* as a nation determined to stand,
And sooner will *whigs* like Leonidas perish
Than live to take *insults* at tyranny's hand:

Not in Europe alone but all the world over,
Shall fame spread the tidings with emphasis strong,
That tyrants in vain have us'd every endeavor,
To enslave A FREE PEOPLE—the theme of my song.

Then let not Columbians the *contest before us*
Contemplate with doubts, or base fears of the end:
For the *God of our fathers* will surely watch o'er us:
The offspring of patriots he'll surely defend:

And let no proud Briton the idea cherish,
That our fathers are gone and they'll ravage our shore;
Our fathers left SONS who will gloriously perish,
Or conquer the foe, as their sires did before.

THE GOOD MOTHER.

The tender mother see surrounded
By her children blythe and gay!
Her heart with joy and love unbounded
Leaps, as they about her play.

While one with fondness she carrasses,
Her gentle hand his little brother,
Softly to her bosom presses,
And her knee supports another.

See him climb—her arm extended
Gives the feeble urchin aid;
While her out stretch'd foot suspended,
For his sister's seat is made.

In their looks and fond embraces,
In their kisses and their sighs,
Their thousand little wants she traces,
And with care them all supplies.

All at once they round her prattle,
She, in silence all the while,
Their half formed words and noisy rattle
Answers with a tender smile.

If she attempts to change her manner,
And would severity display
Her eyes when most expressing anger
Still the Mother's love betray,

So the Providence of Heaven
Watchs o'er the human race;
From love divine to man are given
Treasures of unbounded grace.

The great, the rulers of the ball;
The peasant in his humble cot;
It 'kindly bounteous hears them all,'
And cheers the high or lowly lot.

Its constant goodness ever sure
Distributes to all nature joys;
Impartial deals out pleasures pure,
And fond faternal care employs.

Oh! then, let man no more accuse
Heaven of rigour or neglect,
If sometimes it a boon refuse
Which most his wishes may effect;

This but to nurse thy languid zeal,
To raise thy falling faith on high,
That disappointment thou must feel,
And long delays thy patience try.

Or, rather, *thus*, does love supreme
Its, wisdom most conspicuous shew;
And to refuse thee though it seem,
A favour *even then* bestow.

Sir George Stanton, who attended Lord Macartney on his embassy into China, relates the following curious anecdote of old Kien Long, Emperor of China He was enquiring of Sir George the manner in which Physicians were paid in England; when after some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the system, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England that *can afford to be ill?*" Now I will inform you said he, "how I manage my Physicians, I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, the salary *stops till I am well again*. I need not inform you that my illness is usually *short*."

Frederick the Great King of Prussia, once issued an edict prohibiting 40,000 of his subjects from laboring in their vocation. No person can blame him for this when told, that these were Lawyers. When they enquired of him, how they should find employment, he told them they might enlist—the tallest for granadiers, and the shortest for drummers—"so that the least of you (said he) will have it in his power to make as much noise as ever!"

It is confidently rumoured, that the rev Mr. Mendola, the Portuguese Rabbi, received a letter a few days since from the rabbis of Jerusalem, informing him that there had been no darkness in the sacred city for three days and three nights in consequence of a cloud of fire which rested on a tree in the vicinity, & that the 3d day it vanished, to the general consternation of all the inhabitants. The tree it is observed, was not damaged by the Miraculous and awful event! We are confidently assured by very serious authorities, that no doubt exists among the Children of Israel in this metropolis as to the verity of this extraordinary communication.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

HAMPDEN

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy.

The character of the desperado in ancient times, who destroyed a temple, that posterity should learn & repeat his name, was tha of unprincipled ambition. His sole object was to excite that attention which might rescue him from oblivion; and if he lived connected with the execrations of succeeding ages, still that object was attained. I do not believe you precisely a similar character; still there are *traits* of similarity in your conduct which remind us of the ancient incendiary; and perhaps the strongest point of contrast is, that he was a solitary and unconnected seeker of guilty renown, and you have a part of your constituents to echo & applaud your insults & your ribaldry.

I am told, the more decent portion of the party to which you are attached, disclaim and condemn the sentiments and the language of your late Speech on the new army bill. This I am willing to believe. It was not every enemy of Cicero, that approved the outrages of Catiline. That a portion of the town you represent are truly represented, however, cannot be doubted. Whether you are to be considered the sewer, thro' which their foul and filthy rancour issues, or one of the sources whence it springs, is of like consequence. The motives which actuate me in this address is to hold up to meritted infamy, *a system*, of which your Speech forms a prominent exhibition. The system aims at the sacrifice of American rights at the shrine of B. insolance; the motive is prostrated ambition, disappointed hopes & lost popularity. The intended alternative is the *Dissolution of the Union*. Your Speech drew upon you a torrent of eloquent rebuke, like that of Tully to Catiline, on his appearance in the Senate room. Even yourself trembled at the indignant language of roused and insulted patriotism. Still your friends, with anxious zeal are giving to your disgraceful invective a "local habitation" in the colums of our factious newspapers. A newspaper, therefore, is the proper channel in which to meet and reprobate the baseness of its sentiments, the insolence of its language, & the abandoned wickedness of its intention.

One word farther, it may not be improper to premise. Your vain and arrogant vaunting of New England parentage; your anticipations of notice, from those adopted citizens, whom you have vilely abused, will not apply to this discussion. You are addressed by a Yankee, as much entitled to your newly broached claims as yourself—though he has studied in a different school. His political tenets are drawn from the creed of Washington, *as it was*, not as your Canada-formed, illuminati club choose to expound it.

Your abuse of naturalized foreigners, to an examination of which this declaration leads, does as little credit to your manners and your taste, as it does to your head and heart It is the pitiful, miserable offspring of a contracted soul, clothed in the language, which would disgrace, by its vulgarity, the most uncultivated and boorish professors of St Giles' Greek. It displays all that little, clannish wretched meagreness of mind which clings to claims, founded on no personal merit, and which apply more strongly to *Tecumseh* than yourself. I will not pollute my paper with the dirty gutter-streams of foul calumny, which flowed from your lips, before the assembled representatives of the nation I will not repeat language, culled from the kennels of Billingsgate. But, as a New Englandman, I have a right too ask at your hands, reparation for the disgrace you cast on the section of country, whence you came. I have a right to protest against an inference being drawn, that you are a fair representative of the manners of Massachusetts. No, sir, disgraced as she has been as a state, and numerous as are the political sins, into which you & your fellows have seduced her; your language is exclusively your own. No a trope nor a figure of filth have been used, but you are the sole claimant of it. Even degraded Boston ought not to bear this stigma. It is QUINCY, alone, who dabbles in the dirt.

After this incidental notice, which is intended to confine the infamy you have earned, to yourself, I proceed to show the relation between your speech, and the system I have mentioned. The first object, the subserviancy to Britain, is to be traced in every winding ramification of your address. You explicitly vindicate her cause in every single instance, and not content with charging the government with causeless hostility, in every known occurrence, you form an hypothesis to excuse *Great Britain*, even if she should refuse the fairest propositions for peace. You place her on the ground of an innocent and injured power, and say she *ought* to be so much irritated at *our unjust attacks on her*, as to refuse to come to any compromise You anticipate her continuance in a system of injustice and outrage; and are ready to vindicate her in advance. You profess to "take the case into common life;" and form an hypothesis, as far from the facts, as your general manner is from decency. You represent G. B. as *having* FULLY *complied with our terms*. In so many words, you make this false and delusive statement. Is it possible you can expect even the most determined of your partizans to join in supporting so obvious a departure from facts? As applying to the declaration of war, you well know that the repeal of the orders in council was subsequent to that act that it was embarrassed with limitations. You know also, that this was not the solitary ground of complaint; & you would *feel*, if your heart was not calloused, by the malignity of faction, that the right of impressmsnt alone, once justly contested, & then patiently acquiesced in, would amount to a sacrifice of national sovereignty.

But why talk to Mr. Quincy of national rights? and above all, why talk to him of British aggression on them? Why attempt to excite his indignation at the mission of *Henry*, which was intended to spread civil dissention thro' our land, and even strike a blow at the Union of the States? Why tell him the tale of Indian enormities, on our borders, & then point out the bloody instigators? He has no sympathy to spare, except for *injured* Britain. The wretch, dragged to remediless slavery by a press-gang, compelled to imbrue his hands in his countrymen's blood; or to remain the slave of his country's foe, claims no pity at his hands. The frontier inhabitants, in whose cause the voice of Ames once excited such a flood of feelings in our Councils, have nothing to expect from Quincy, but the cold sarcasm, or the reproachful taunt.

Yet, sir, you, it seems, can feel resentment, and can be moved to anger. If Britain never rouses you to indignation, by her indignities & wronge, you are not "*pigeon livered*," nor do you "*lack gall*." To the government of your own country, you cherish a stock of hatred, quite sufficient to prove you possessed of no inordinate share of pacific principles.—You are as brave as *Achilles*, in wordy war; *(protected by the privilege of debate)*—and can brawl like *Thersites*.—You would not invade Canada, "with force and arms," but you can assail Virginia, with "tongue-valiant" energy. But your twelve years of Virginia rule! Indeed, sir, the tale is not complete.—The *eight years* of WASHINGTON'S Presidency is to be added to the account; and, in good sooth, if Virginia should condiane to produce such men as WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and MADISON; there may be others, guilty of the high crime of learned popularity, & the malice elete thought of striving to serve their country. A *foreigner*, also, dared to deserve the good opinion of the President and the public; and (horrible dictu!) they have accorded it. We have fallen on evil times, indeed, sir. A foreigner has been found, gifted with high talents for his station, and having conciliated confidence by useful services; and a descendent of the *patriot* QUINCY, has cast a stigma on a venerated name, by idle vaunting, Billingsgate abuse, and an envious personality.

But another horrid phantom flits across your disordered fancy A Virginian is to have command of the army. Already you quiver with apprehension, for the safety of your constituents in Boston Alike dreadful occurrence once happened. But the whigs of Boston (for Boston then be a whigs, noble and patriotic, and the name of Quincy was among them) hailed the Virginian *Washington*, as a friend and deliverer No little, local jealousy damped the ardor of patriotism, which then pervaded like the several sections of a struggling country—Even foreigners could then subserve the great and common cause; *Fayette* and *Hamilton* and *Steuben*, and *Rochambeau*, were suffered without insult, to fil, and marshal and lead the ranks of a patriot army. Yet, in that day, I have heard, and I presume the same report has reached your ears, that there was a class of men called *tories*. Their doctrines, I have understood, were—abject submission to Great Britain—war is expensive and bloody—you cannot succeed, if you do, it is unjust and wicked. They were, in 1775 and 6, the *peace party*. *Great Britain*, or the advocates of her ministry, called them the "*British party in America*." She calculated much on their strength and assistance. I have heard, sir, they were at first as the opposition now is, in proportion to the population of the country But, they were *rather frowned upon*, and *they dwindled* Some of their *leaders* sought refuge in British dominions, but the great body of them, *after some convulsive struggles, at the beginning of the revolution*, relinquished a hopeless, as it was an unmanly cause. When the war was carried on with system and energy, they gradually lowered their tone; and when the object of it seemed nearly accomplished, they disguised or denied their opposition. This class of men, sir were great enemies of the *Virginian influence* of *George Washington*, *Thomas Jefferson*, the *Lees* and many others. They were also much opposed to the *Massachusetts influence*, of *Hancock*, *Bowdey* the *Adamses*, and others. *The Pennsylvania influence* of *Franklin* and his friends were deeply deprecated. And there were *Clintons*, and *Schuylers*, and *Livingstons*, then, whose *New York* and *New Jersey influence*, was deemed by them deadly and dangerous. The people, however, found, by experience, that their theories were useless, and indeed very injurious in habitants. They treated them therefore, with distrust, and watched them with vigilance. A man, who signed himself "*Common Sense*," wrote some severe letters, on the conduct of these men. These letters, sir, were much approved by Congress and by *Washington*, the Commander in Chief But that was easily accounted for; inasmuch as *Washington* was a *Virginian* you know; and *Common Sense* a *foreigner*. These were strange times. Had you been then in active life, believe me, the people would have thought you as little like a *Patriot* as *Judas Iscariot* was like a faithful disciple.

HAMPDEN.

A veteran soldier being summoned to a court of justice, was so poor that he could not fee an advocate. Going up to Augustus in public, he requested his assistance. The emperor ordered him a chosen advocate; but the soldier uncovering the scars of many wounds, exclaimed, *Caesar these speak that I did not fight for you by proxy*. Augustus felt the remark, appeared himself, and saved the soldier.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and that the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the Navy during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be appropriated for the purposes herein recited, that is to say: Towards defraying the compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, fifty thousand dollars.

Towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate protempore.
January 14, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3——m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Elizabeth Parrot*, late of Caroline county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the ninth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of February, 1813.

WILLIAM PARROTT, Adm'r
of Elizabeth Parrott, dec'd.

feb. 2——3

FANCY CHAIR MAKER,

EASTON

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED

CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

feb. 2——6

N B I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling *Drugs*, or *Cabinet Furniture*, nor tanning *Hides*.

B. B.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland,) letters of administration on the estate of *John Radmore*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons any way indebted to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle them immediately, or they will be collected by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Radmore, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland) letters of administration on the estate of *John Massey*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JAMES DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Massey, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

FOR SALE,

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

jan. 5——m

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

NOTICE.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

All persons wanting Land Warrants, or having Composition Money to pay on Land Certificates, will be pleased to apply to Richard Harwood, Esq. of Easton, who is authorised to transact that branch of the Treasurer's business for

WILL. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.

january 12——6

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD.

november 24——m

MARYLAND KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

January 16, 1813.

Ordered, on application of Robert Dunn, jun. adm'r. of *James Dunn*, deceased, that he cause a notice of a second dividend on the estate of said deceased, amongst his creditors, to be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton.

Test, RICHD. BARROLL, Reg.

In pursuance of the order of the orphan's court of Kent county, I hereby notify the creditors of *James Dunn*, late of said county, deceased, that a second dividend on his estate amongst them will be made at the office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, in Maryland, on the 27th day of February next, at which time they are requested to attend.

ROBERRT DUNN, jun. adm'r.
of James Dunn, dec'd.

feb. 9——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer a *Petition* to the honorable the judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St. Michael's, jan. 5——9—$1*

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named *Bob*, about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back which (he says) proceeds from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Ellicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expences.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford County, Maryland.

Belle Air, jan. 5 (feb. 9)——8

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please copy the above and send their accounts to this office for payment.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1812.

On application of *Amos Hale*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Amos Hale has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Amos Hale, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Hale should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of
Talbot County Court.

feb. 2——4

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Left Hunting-Ridge on the 24th ult. on a visit to Calvert county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—*George*, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. *Frisby*, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 6 feet high; cloathing uncertain—And on the 13th October last, a negro man named *Frederick*, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight made, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person's harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county gaol.

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager.

feb. 2——6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended.

B. B. C.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round purk eye, has the tisick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & ot very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that the [illegible] again.

AARON [illegible]

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——9

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1813. [No. 26.....693.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three wees for *One Dollar*, and continued weely for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday, *24th day of February inst. if fair, if no', the next fair day thereafter,*

AT the late residence of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, deceased, in Queen Ann's county, near Centreville; part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of all the household and kitchen furniture, shop furniture, & Medical books. Gig and Horses, and other valuable articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and the conditions more fully made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOHN W. BORDLEY, adm'or of
Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, deceased.

february 9——3

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery,

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lowe's tavern in Easton, on Monday the 8th day of *March* next, *if fair, if not*, the next fair day thereafter—That valuable tract of LAND, lying in Talbot county, called *Rolle's Range*, containing 237 acres, mortgaged by John Rolle to Mary Harrison. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The Terms of Sale are

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will convey.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

feb. 16——3*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next,

That large and excellent Brick House and Lot in New-Market (Dorchester county) now occupied by capt. *Alexander Tarlton*, and a small brick house and lot in the said village—And also, a small farm containing about 120 acres, near New Market. Sale to be at Capt. Tarlton's, and terms made known on the day of sale, by

ARTHUR RICH.

feb. 16——3

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Monday of March next, three Lots of LAND, lying at Sadler's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, late the property of *Thomas Sadler*, deceased. One of the said Lots contains one acre and three-quarters of an acre, and has a log dwelling house thereon; the other two Lots contain about an acre each, and are without improvements. The said Lots will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

RD. T. EARLE, Trustee.

Centreville, feb. 9 ——3

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED,

The following property, handsomely situated at Easton Point, viz;

A commodious dwelling house, with a kitchen, every convenient out-house, and an excellent garden: Also, a wharf with a large granary and warehouse near it, and a sufficient space of ground for a large lumber yard; also, a blacksmith's shop and a convenient house, wherein a small family may reside, or a store may be advantageously kept.

The property above described presents the most advantageous situation on this shore for carrying on the *Packeting-Business*. A grocery store and a lumber yard may be profitably connected with it, or carried on separately by different persons—A man of large capital, by purchasing the entire establishment, and superintending the several branches of business above mentioned, or renting out separate tenements, cannot fail to make a large profit or interest on his money.

The subscriber will give a credit of one, two and three years to a purchaser or purchasers of the whole or parts of the above property, or he will rent or lease the whole together, or such parts thereof as may best suit applicants.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, feb. 9——3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a share of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that honoured him with favours through the last *season*; and he flatters himself, from his attention to promote their interest, he shall merit a continuation of the same.—He has also opened an elegant *Boarding House*, for the accommodation of those that please to favour him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharves and Baltimore street.

MARMADUKE TILDEN.

Baltimore, feb. 16——6

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, of said county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the time pointed out by law for settlement. Given under my hand this fifth day of February, Anno Domini 1813.

JOHN W. BORDLEY, adm'r.
of Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, dec'd.

feb. 9——3

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

DEBATE ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Mr. H. CLAY, (Speaker) said he was gratified yesterday by the recommitment of this bill to a committee of the whole House, from two considerations; one, since it afforded to him a slight relaxation from a most fatiguing situation; and the other, because it furnished him with an opportunity of presenting to the committee his sentiments upon the important topics which had been mingled in the debate. He regretted, however, that the necessity under which the Chairman had been placed of putting the question,* precluded him from an opportunity he had wished to have enjoyed of rendering more acceptable to the committee any thing he might have to offer on the interesting points it was his duty to touch. Unprepared, however, as he was to speak on this day, on which he was the more sensible from the ill state of his health, he would solicit the attention of the committee for a few moments.

I was a little astonished, I confess, said Mr. C. when I found this bill permitted to pass silently through the committee of the whole, and that, not until the moment when the question was about to be put for its third reading, was it selected as that subject on which gentlemen in the opposition choose to lay before the House their views of the interesting attitude in which the nation stands. It did appear to me that the loan bill, which will soon come before us, would have afforded a much more proper occasion, it being more essential, as providing the ways and means for the prosecution of the war. But the gentlemen had the right of selection, and having exercised it, no matter how improperly, I am gratified, whatever I may think of the character of some part of the debate, at the latitude in which, for once, they have been indulged. I claim only, in return, gentlemen on the other side of the House and of the committee, a like indulgence in expressing, with the same unrestrained freedom, my sentiments. Perhaps in the course of the remarks which I may feel myself called upon to make, said he, gentlemen may apprehend that they assume too harsh an aspect: I have only now to say that I shall speak of parties, measures, and things, as they strike my mortal sense, protesting against the imputation of any intention on my part, to wound the feelings of any *gentleman*.

Considering the situation in which this country is now placed—in a state of actual war with one of the most powerful nations on the earth—it may not be useless to take a view of the part, of various parties which have at different times appeared in this country, and to attend to the manner by which we have been driven from a peaceful posture. Such an enquiry may assist in guiding us to that result, an honorable peace, which must be the sincere desire of every friend to America. The course of that opposition by which the administration of the government had been unremittingly impeded for the last twelve years, was singular, and, I believe unexampled in the history of any country. It has been alike the duty and the interest of the administration to preserve peace. Their duty, because it is necessary to the growth of an infant people, their genius, and their habits. Their interest, because a change of the condition of the nation brings along with it a danger of the loss of the affections of the people. The administration has not been forgetful of these solemn obligations. No art has been left unessayed; no experiment, promising a favorable result, left untried to maintain the peaceful relations of the country. When, some six or seven years ago, the affairs of the nation assumed a threatening aspect, a partial non-importation was adopted. As they grew more alarming, an embargo was imposed. It would have attained its purpose, but it was sacrificed upon the altar of conciliation. Vain & fruitless attempt to propitiate! Then came a law of non intercourse; and a general non importation followed in the train. In the mean time, any indications of a return to the public law and the path of justice, on the part of either belligerent, are seized with avidity by administration—the arrangement with Mr. Erskine is concluded. It is first applauded and then censured by the opposition. No matter with what unfeigned sincerity administration cultivates peace, the opposition will insist that it alone is culpable for any breach between the two countries. Because the President tho't proper, in accepting the proffered reparation for the attack on a national vessel, to intimate that it would have better comported with the justice of the King (and who does not think so?) to punish the offending officer, the opposition, entering into the royal feelings, sees in that imaginary insult abundant cause for rejecting Mr. Erskine's arrangement. On another occasion, you cannot have forgotten the hypocritical ingenuity which they displayed to divest Mr. Jackson's correspondence of a premeditated insult to this country. If gentlemen would only reserve for their own government half the sensibility which is indulged for that of G. Britain, they would find much less to condemn. Restriction after restriction has been tried—negociation has been resorted to, until longer to have negociated would have been disgraceful.

While these peaceful experiments are undergoing a trial, what is the conduct of the opposition? They are the champions of war—the proud—the spirited—the sole repository of the nation's honor—the exclusive men of vigor and energy. The administration, on the contrary, is weak, feeble, and pusillanimous—"incapable of being kicked into a war." The maxim, "not a cent for tribute, millions for defence," is loudly proclaimed. Is the administration for negociation? The opposition is tired, sick, disgusted with negociation. They want to draw the sword and avenge the nation's wrongs. When, at length, foreign nations, perhaps emboldened by the very opposition here made, refused to listen to the amicable appeals made, and repeated and reiterated by administration, to their justice and to their interests—when, in fact, war with one of them became identified with our independence and our sovereignty, and it was no longer possible to abstain from it, behold the opposition becoming the friends of peace and commerce. They tell you of the calamities of war—its tragical events—the squandering away of your resources—the waste of the public treasure, and the spilling of innocent blood. They tell you that honor is an allusion? Now we see them exhibiting the terrific forms of the roaring king of the forest. Now the meekness and humility of the lamb! They are for war and no restrictions, when the administration is for peace. They are for peace and restrictions, when the administration is for war. You find them, sir, tacking with every gale, displaying the colors of every party, & of no nations, steady only in one unalterable purpose, to steer, if possible, into the haven of power.

During all this time the parasites of opposition do not fail by cunning sarcasm or sly inuendo to throw out the idea of French influence, which is known to be false, which ought to be met in one manner only, and that is by the lie direct. The administration of this country devoted to foreign influence! The administration of this country subservient to France! Great God! how is it so influenced? By what ligamen, on what basis, on what possible foundation *does it rest? Is it* on similarity of language? No! we speak different tongues, we speak the English language.—On the resemblance of our laws? No! the sources of our jurisprudence spring from another and a different country.—On commercial intercourse? No! we have comparatively none with France. Is it from the correspondence in the genius of the two governments? No! here a tone is the liberty of man secure from the inexorable despotism which every where else tramples it under foot. Where then is *the ground of such* influence? But, sir, I am insulting you by arguing on such a subject. Yet, preposterous and ridiculous as the insinuation is, it is propagated with so much industry, that there are persons found foolish and credulous enough to believe it. You will, no doubt, think it incredible, (but I have nevertheless been told the fact) that an honorable member of this House, now in my eye, recently lost his election by the circulation of a story in his district, that he was the first cousin of the *Emperor Napoleon*. The *proof* of the charge was rested on a state of facts which was undoubtedly true. The gentleman in question, it was alledged, had married a connexion of the lady of the President of the United States, who was the intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, who some years ago was in the habit of wearing red French breeches. Now, taking these premises as established, you, Mr Chairman, are too good a logician not to see that the conclusion necessarily followed!

Throughout the period he had been speaking of, the opposition had been distinguished amidst all its veerings and changes, by another inflexible feature—the application of every vile epithet which our rich language affords to Bonaparte.—He has been compared to every hideous monster, and beast, from that of the revelations to the most insignificant quadruped. He has been called the scourge of mankind, the destroyer of Europe, the great robber, the infidel, and Heaven knows by what other names.—Really, gentlemen remind me of an obscure lady in a City not very far off, who also took it into her head, in conversation with an accomplished French gentleman, to talk of the affairs of Europe. She too spoke of the destruction of the balance of power, stormed and raged about the insatiable ambition of the Emperor; called him the curse of mankind, the destroyer of Europe. The Frenchman listened to her with perfect patience, and when she had ceased, said to her, with ineffable politeness: Madame, it would give my master, the Emperor, infinite pain, if he knew how nardly you thought of him!

Sir, gentlemen appear to me to forget that they stand on American soil; that they are not in the British house of commons, but in the chamber of the house of representatives of the United States; that we have nothing to do with the affairs of Europe, the partition of territory and sovereignty there, except in so far as these—Gentlemen transform themselves into the Burkes, Chathams and Pitts of another country, and forgetting from honest zeal the interests of America, engage with European sensibility in the discussion of European interests. If gentlemen ask me whether I do not view with regret & horror the concentration of such vast power in the hands of Bonaparte? I reply that that I do regret to see the Emperor of China holding such immense sway over the fortunes of millions of species. I regret to see G. Britain possessing so uncontrolled a command over all the waters of our globe. And if I had the ability to distribute among the nations of Europe their several portions of power and of sovereignty, I would say that Holland should be resuscitated and given the weight she enjoyed in the days of her Dewitts. I would confine France within her natural boundaries, the Alps, the Pyrennees, and the Rhine, & make her a secondary naval power only. I would abridge the British maritime power, raise Prussia & Austria to first rate powers, and preserve the integrity of the empire of Russia.

But these are speculations. Look at the political transactions of Europe, with the single exception of their possible bearing upon us, as I do at the history of other countries or other times.—I do not survey them with half the interest that do the movements in South America. Our political relation is much less important than it is supposed to be. I have no fears of French or English subjugation. If we are united, we are too powerful for the mightiest nation in Europe, or all Europe combined. If we are separated & torn asunder we shall become an easy prey to the weakest of them. In the latter dreadful contingency, our country will not be worth preserving.

Next to the notice which the opposition has found itself called upon to bestow upon the French Emperor, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, formerly President of the United States, has never for a moment failed to receive their kindest and most respectful attention. An honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy), of whom I am sorry to say it becomes necessary for me, in the course of my remarks, to take some notice, has alluded to him in a remarkable manner. Neither his retirement from public office, his eminent services, nor his advanced age, can exempt this patriot from the coarse assaults of party malevolence. No, sir. In 1801, he snatched from the rude hands of usurpation the violated constitution of his country, and *that* is his crime. He preserved that instrument in form, and substance, & spirit, a precious inheritance for generations to come; and for *this* he can never be forgiven.—How impotent is party rage directed against him! He is not more elevated by his lofty residence, upon the summit of his own favorite mountain, than he is lifted, by the serenity of his mind, and the consciousness of a well spent life, above the malignant passions and the turmoils of the day.—No! his own beloved Monticello is not less moved by the storms that beat against its sides than he hears with composure, if he hears at all, the howlings of the whole British pack set loose from the Essex kennel! When the gentleman to whom I have been compelled to allude shall have mingled his dust with that of his abused ancestors, when he shall be consigned to oblivion, or if he lives at all, shall live only in the treasonable annals of a certain junto, the *name of Jefferson* will be hailed as the second founder of the liberties of this people, and the period of his administration will be looked back to as one of the happiest and brightest epochs in American history. I beg the gentleman's pardon; he has secured to himself a more imperishable fame. I think it was about this time four years ago that the gentleman submitted to the House of Representatives an initative proposition for an impeachment of Mr. Jefferson. The House condescended to consider it.—The gentleman debated it, *with his usual temper, moderation and urbanity*. The House decided it, in the most solemn manner, & although the gentleman had some how obtained a second, the final vote stood, one for the proposition, 117 against it! The same historic page that transmitted to posterity the virtues and the glory of Henry the Great of France, for their admiration and example, has preserved the infamous name of the fanatic assassin of that excellent monarch. The same sacred pen that pourtrayed the suffering & crucifixion of the Saviour of mankind has recorded, *for the* universal execration, the name of him who was guilty, not of betraying his country, but a kindred crime, of betraying his God.

In one respect there is a remarkable difference between administration and the opposition—it is in a sacred regard for personal liberty. When out of power my political friends condemned the surrender of Jonathan Robbins; they opposed the violation of the freedom of the press, in the sedition law; they opposed the more insidious attack upon the freedom of the person under the imposing garb of alien law. The party now in opposition, then in power, advocated the sacrifice of the unhappy Robbins, and passed those two laws. True to our principles, we are now struggling for the liberty of our seamen against foreign oppression. True to theirs, they oppose the war for this object.—They have indeed lately affected a tender solicitude for the liberties of the people, and talk of the danger of standing armies, and the burden of taxes. But it is evident to you, Mr. Chairman, that they speak in a foreign idiom. Their brogue betrays that it is not their vernacular tongue. What, the opposition, who in 1798 and 1799, could raise an useless army to fight an enemy 3000 miles distant from us, alarmed at the existence of one raised for a known specified object—the attack of the adjoining provinces of the enemy. The gentleman from Massachusetts; who assisted by his vote to raise the army of 25,000, alarmed at the danger of our liberties from this very army!

I mean to speak of another subject, which I never think of but with the most awful considerations. The gentleman from Massachusetts, in imitation of some of his predecessors of 1799, has entertained us with cabinet plots, presidential plots, which are conjured up in the gentleman's own perturbed imagination. I wish, sir, that another plot of a much more serious kind—a plot that aims at the dismemberment of our union, had only the same imaginary existence. But no man, who has paid any attention to the tone of certain prints and to transactions in a particular quarter of the union for several years past, can doubt the existence of such a plot. It was far, very far from my intention to charge the opposition with such a design. No, he believed them generally incapable of it. He could not say as much for some who were unworthily associated with them in the quarter of the union to which he referred. The gentleman cannot have forgotten his own sentiment, uttered even on the floor of this House, "peaceably if we can, FORCIBLY if we must;" in and about the same time Henry's mission to Boston was undertaken. The flagitiousness of that embassy had been attempted to be concealed by directing the public attention to the price which the gentleman says was given for the disclosure. As if any price could change the atrociousness of the attempt on the part of G. Britain, or could extenuate in the slightest degree the offence of those citizens, who entertained and deliberated upon the infamous proposition! There was a most remarkable coincidence between some of the things which that man states, and certain events in the quarter alluded to. In the contingency of war with G. Britain, it will be recollected that the neutrality and eventual separation of that section of the union was to be brought about. How, sir, has it happened since the declaration of war, that British officers in Canada have asserted to American officers that this very neutrality would take place; That they have so asserted can be established beyond controversy. The project is not brought forward openly, with a direct avowal of the intention. But, the stock of good sense & patriotism in that portion of the country is too great to be undisguisedly encountered. It is assailed from the masked batteries of friendship to peace and commerce on the one side, and by the groundless imputation of opposite propensities on the other. The affections of the people there are to be gradually undermined. The project is suggested or withdrawn, the diabolical parties, in this criminal tragedy, make their appearance or exit, as the audience to whom they address themselves are silent, applaud, or hiss. I was astonished, sir, to have lately read a letter, or pretended letter, published in a prominent print in that quarter, written not in the fervor of party zeal, but coolly and deliberately, in which the writer affects to reason about a separation, and attempts to demonstrate its advantages to different sections of the Union, deploring the existence now of what he terms prejudices against it, but hoping for the arrival, of the period when they shall be eradicated. But, sir, I will quit this unpleasant subject; I will turn from one, whom no sense of decency or propriety could restrain from soiling the carpet on which he treads,* to gentlemen who have not forgotten what is due to themselves, the place in which we are assembled, or to those by whom they are opposed. The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Pearson), from Connecticut, (Mr. Pitkin), and from New York (Mr. Bleecker), have, with their usual decorum, contended that the war would not have been declared, but for the duplicity of France, in withholding an authentic instrument of repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan; that upon the exhibition of such an instrument the revocation of the orders in council took place; that this main cause of the war, but for which it would not have been declared, being removed, the administration ought to seek for the restoration of peace; and that upon its ce cerely doing so, terms compatible with the honor and interest of this country may be obtained. It is my purpose, said Mr. C. to examine, first, into the circumstances under which the war was declared; secondly, into the causes for continuing it; and lastly, into the means which have been taken, or ought to be taken to procure peace.—But, sir, I really am so exhausted that, little as I am in the habit of asking of the House an indulgence of this kind, I feel that I must trespass on their goodness.——[Here Mr. C. sat down.]

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that some part of the debate, to which this bill has given rise, has been attended by circumstances much to be regretted, not usual in this House, and of which it is to be hoped there will be no repetition. The gentleman from Boston had so absolved himself from every rule of decorum and propriety, had so outraged all decency, that I have found it impossible to suppress the feelings excited on the occasion. His colleague, whom I had the honor to follow (Mr. Wheaton,) whatever else he might not have proven, in his very learned, ingenious, and original exposition of the powers of this government—an exposition in which he has sought, where no body before him has looked, and no body after him will examine, for a grant of our powers, the preamble to the constitution—has clearly shewn, to the satisfaction of all who *heard* him, that the power is conferred of defensive war. I claim the benefit of a similar principle, in behalf of my political friends, against the gentleman from Boston. I demand only the exercise of the right of repulsion. No one is more anxious than I am to preserve the dignity and the liberality of debate—no member more responsible for its abuse.—And if, on this occasion, its just limits have been violated, let him, who has been the unprovoked cause, appropriate to himself exclusively the consequences.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

* The Chairman had risen to put the question, which would have cut Mr. C. off from the chance of speaking, by returning the bill to the House.—EDIT. INTEL.

* It is due to Mr. C. to observe, that one of the most offensive expressions used by Mr. Q. an expression which produced disgust on all sides of the House, has been omitted in that gentleman's reported speech, which in other respects has been much softened. EDIT. *Int.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint one additional major, to the first regiment of light dragoons, the regiment of light artillery, each regiment of infantry, and the rifle regiment, in the army of the United States, who shall receive the like pay, rations, forage, and other emoluments, as officers of the same grade and corps of the present military establishment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed, in manner aforesaid one third lieutenant, to each troop or company, in the army of the United States, who, if of cavalry, or light dragoons, shall receive the monthly pay of thirty dollars, and of other corps, twenty three dollars, and be allowed the same forage, rations, and other emoluments, as second lieutenants of the corps to which they belong.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed to each troop or company, in the army of the United States, one additional serjeant, who shall receive the like pay, clothing, rations, and other emoluments, as serjeants of the present military establishment.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorised by law, with the greatest possible dispatch, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted into the service of the United States, after the first day of February next, to serve for the term of five years, or during the war, an advance of twenty four dollars on account of his pay in addition to the existing bounty, one half of such advance to be paid at the enlistment of the recruit, and the other shall when he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the United States for service; and a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, as heretofore established by law.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted, after the first day of February next, by them for the term of five years, or during the war, and mustered, and between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, the sum of four dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, That this regulation, so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may reinlist into the service: *And provided also*, That no person under the age of twenty one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent in writing, of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person during the time he may be performing a tour of militia duty, to enlist in the regular army of the United States, and the recruiting officers are hereby authorised to enlist any such person in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as if he were not performing such militia duty; and every person who shall enlist, while performing a tour of militia duty as aforesaid, shall be thereby exonerated from serving the remainder of said tour; and the state to which he may belong shall not be required to furnish any other person to serve in his stead.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempo.

January 20, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer *a Petition* to the honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St. Michael's, jan. 5——9——4*

NEW YORK, February 10.

Important.—The Chesapeake is blockaded by a squadron of two sail of the line, 4 frigates, 2 schooners and 2 pilot boats, under the command of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, who is at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, as will be seen by the following detail furnished us by Capt. Burr, of the brig Two Marys, who was captured in Lynnhaven Bay by the above squadron, and afterwards released and ordered to return to this port, where he arrived last evening.

"Arrived brig Two Marys, Burr, in 48 hours from the Chesapeake. The brig sailed about 8 days since, from this port bound to Fredericksburg—the second day out was chased by a cruizer and escaped by running between Chincoteague Shoals. The third day out was chased into four fathoms water by the Belvidera frigate in company with a sloop of war; at dusk they were within gun shot, and it fell calm; they put out boats after the brig—shortly after, a breeze springing up set all sail; the Belvidera then commenced firing, and after between 40 and 50 shots were hove at the brig, they were obliged to bear away to pick up their boats; during this time lost sight of them—at day light was close in with Cape Henry; discovered the two ships about 12 miles astern, in full chase—after passing the light house, discovered in Lynnhaven Bay two ships of the line, and four frigates; shortly after spoke a schooner formerly the Syren of N. York, and ordered us to take a pilot from a boat then standing towards us The boat came along side with only three men on deck, apparently for the purpose of putting on board a pilot; twenty men well armed sprang out of her hole and boarded us; took possession, and run the brig into the bay and anchored her under the stern of the San Domingo, Admiral Warren. Capt. B. was then ordered on board of her, with his papers; after undergoing a strict examination, had his papers returned to him, with the following endorsement on the register:

"I do hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that the ports and harbours of the Bay of the Chesapeake are this day put in a state of strict and vigorous blockade.

"Given under my hand, on board the San Domingo, in Lynnhaven Bay, in the Chesapeake, this 5th day of February, 1813.

(Signed) "GEO. THOMPSON, Capt."

"Orders were then given to captain B. to return on board, to remain at anchor until a proper opportunity, and then to depart direct for New York. He was also given to understand that if he should be found proceeding to any other port, his vessel would be burnt, and that his liberation might be considered as an act of clemency.

"Besides the San Domingo, the Dragon, 74, Acasta, Maidstone, and two other frigates (names not recollected) are laying in the bay The schooner Syren and two pilot boats are kept to decoy vessels in. They had taken in this cruise 30 sail; some sent in, others after taking out the cargo were burnt. The San Domingo was very much lumbered with cotton bale goods, spades, shovels, hollow ware, &c. and was removing these articles to the other ships. While captain B lay there they captured a ship and a brig, outward bound, with cargoes, one small privateer schooner one oyster boat and one pilot boat. The pilot they detain on board, and was informed by one (while on board the San Domingo) they had made him large offers to induce him to serve; endeavored to find out the name of the New York pilot, but could not, as the officers kept it a secret—was informed by the captain of the San Domingo, that it was Admiral Warren's intention not to let any vessel enter or depart from the Chesapeake; was treated politely—the boarding officer was very particular that his men did not plunder.

"The squadron on the 4th inst chased the frigate Constellation into Norfolk.

"Was also informed that the British frigate Cleopatra had arrived at Bermuda from England with dispatches for Admiral Warren, which he had not received."

A passenger in the stage, who left Albany on Monday morning, informs, that General Van Rensellaer has received a letter from Buffalo which gave information of a battle having been fought between Gen Winchester's army and the British and Indians; but that our loss was not so great as reported.

A letter from captain Sprowl, of the army at Buffalo to a person in this city, confirms the above.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.

These tremendous engines of destruction, which were invented by a Br officer, from whom they derive their name, were first used with very considerable effect by the English in the destruction of the neutral city of Copenhagen. As we are now at war with the same power which first employed these terrible missives in reducing to ashes the peaceful capital of an unoffending power, we have little reason to expect that during its continuance, our sea ports will remain exempt from a similar visitation. Some information as to the nature and construction of the machines having been requested in the eastern papers. Col. Duane, in the Aurora of the 7th Jan. last, with that superiority of military skill which so pre eminently distinguishes his paper, has given a full description of their structure and operation.—Our limits compel us to abridge his account After explaining the ordinary rocket used in festivities, and the Asiatic Rocket employed in the war, he gives the composition of rockets as follows.

The composition of rockets formerly was 4 lbs. sulphur, 1 lb. charcoal, and 1 1-2 lbs. nitre: but the following proportions are now more generally adopted—sulphur 12 ounces, nitre 4 pound 4 ounces, charcoal (powdered) 2 lbs.; to produce stars upon the explosion various substances are mixed with the combustible materials, as grain powder for the explosion, raw nitre, antimony, steel filings, brass filings, rising glass, and the composition is moistened with spirits of wine, with camphor, with turpentine with vinegar.

The barrels of rockets are filled, and the substance drived in with a mallet; the weight of which must be proportioned to the weight of the rocket; and the making is even reduced to such exactness as that the number of strokes for each size is laid down. The case of a two pound rocket in its dimensions should be as follows:

Exterior diameter,	2 inches 13 100
Interior,	1 1-2 inches
Weight of the mallet,	1 pound
Number of strokes,	31

The case is filled to 4 1-2 the length of the exterior diameter, and a fifth of a diameter more with good clay.

The staffs of rockets from 50 to 52 diameters of the barrels in length

Rockets of 3 and 4 inches diameter well made will send 1200 yards, perpendicular height, but the usual height 300 to 500 yards, which is performed in from 5 to 10 seconds.

With this much of common rockets in view we may more readily comprehend the meaning and intent of the Congreve rockets

In their principles of construction they differ in nothing from the Asiatic rockets, but in their materials and scientific aid, in their construction; the barrels are made of iron, and they are, when thrown, like common rockets, attached to a staff of white ash or oak.

Their superiority consists in the chymical purity of the materials, and their due proportion to each other; and then in the powerful means used to compress the greatest possible quantity into the smallest compass

After detailing the mode in which they are charged, and adverting to their use at Boulogne, in the conflagration at Copenhagen, and at Flushing, where they compelled the French general Bonnet to surrender, he gives the weight, composition, extreme range and elevation of the various descriptions of Congreve rockets.

A 32 pound Congreve rocket fired against common earth, penetrates nine feet at 1200 yards distance. They are infinitely superior to bombs and shells of the ancient fashion, and are, without question, the most terrific instrument of destruction which has been discovered since the invention of gunpowder. Should Boston be Copenhagenized, and all its elegant dwellings and superb public edifices be levelled with the dust, it will be done by their instrumentality—Should we not then be constantly and assiduously employed in strengthening our fortifications, and now while the elements protect us, avail ourselves of the opportunity to render our harbor impregnable.

Bost. Chron.

SPRING ROCKETS.

We understand that Mr. *John Beath*, an ingenious mechanic of this town, has invented a new weapon of warfare, which in the present state of our country, promises to be of great public utility—it is called the *Spring Rocket* and is intended principally to fire shipping Viewed in this light, the Spring Rocket is supposed to be far superior to the Congreve Rocket so celebrated in the European world—the latter will pass through the rigging of a vessel without material injury, while the former will fasten itself so effectually by the springs so attached to it, that nothing but a miracle could save the vessel from destruction.—We understand he can make them range from one to three thousand yards, and with a little variation they may be made equally as destructive on the land, as they are contemplated to be on the water From the acknowledged ingenuity of the inventor we feel persuaded many improvements will be made, such as will give them importance on board all our national vessels and in all our forts, and such as will entitle him to the gratitude, countenance and support of his country.

Bos. Gaz.

MORE SOUND REASONING.

[The following paragraphs are extracted from the late incomparable speech of Governor PLUMER, to the legislature of New Hampsire. If the reasoning of Mr. J. W. Taylor on the expediency and constitutionality of the militia's going beyond the limits of the U. States to repel a threatened invasion, was conclusive, (as it really was) the arguments of Gov. P. are unanswerable—irresistable.]

Soon after the declaration of the war against England, I received a letter from the Secretary of war, written by the direction of the President, requesting me to order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of major general Dearborn, such part of the quota of the militia of this state as were detached under the law of Congress of April 10th 1812, as he should deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast. From general Dearborn I afterwards received, at different periods requisitions for calling out and stationing at Portsmouth harbor, four companies of the detached militia for the defence of the sea coast.

The president of the U. S. is by law vested with the power and authority to call out the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and when the U. States are in imminent danger of being invaded. In executing the laws and providing against invasions, and when the United States are in imminent danger of being invaded. In executing the laws and providing against Invasions, the president, who by the constitution, is appointed commander in chief of the militia of the several states, is judge of the time when it is necessary, & of the number of the militia that is requisite to be called into service.

To admit that he has power to order the militia into service, but no authority to determine the time or fix the number that should be called, would render the power vested in him *useless* and might expose a portion of the citizens to inevitable destruction. In these as well as in all other cases where he acts, he is responsible to the nation for his official conduct. His being himself subject, in common with his fellow citizens, to the good and evil effects of his administration—the high responsibility under which he acts—and the limited period for which he holds his office, afford to the people great security against a wanton abuse of power. To admit that he has power to call upon the governors of the several states, to order a portion of the militia into service, but that those governors can with propriety refuse to carry those orders into effect, would establish a principle of insubordination incompatible with all military principles, & would in fact nullify the authority vested in the president as a commander in chief of the militia. Apply this principle of insubordination to one of your regiments, and consider its effects. Admit that the majors are not bound to obey the orders of their colonel, the captains and subalterns those of their majors, or the privates those of their captains, and could such a regiment be respectable in peace—could it afford security in war—or ever support its own existence?

If the respective governors of the several states, are not bound to call out the militia upon the requisition of the president, but are to exercise their own judgement whether the state of affairs require it, some governors, living near the scene of action and having more information, would comply, but others refuse. This diversity of opinion and conduct, would produce such a state of uncertainty and confusion as might greatly endanger the public safety. As the constitution has vested the president with the power of directing and managing our foreign relations, he must necessarily have earlier information when the nation is in danger of invasion, than any other officer can have, and of course he must be better qualified to determine when the aid of the militia is necessary

To contend that the constitution of the United States requires that some portion of the United States requires that some portion of our territory should be in the actual possession of an invading enemy, before the president call out the militia, is a construction favorable indeed to the enemy, but fatal to the security of our own country; and would, if reduced to practice, in a great degree and in many cases wholly defeat the very object of the constitution, that of providing means of security to our citizens and preventing the sore calamity of an invasion—It is a correct principal, that when doubts arise respecting the import of a law contemporaneous constructions are entitled to great respect. In this case we have the highest authority that the nature of the subject can admit. Both houses of congress, at early periods after the establishment of the constitution, passed two laws, the one May 2, 1792, and the other Feb. 28, 1795, in both of which they expresely authorise the president to call out the militia, not only when the United States should be actually invaded, but when they should "be in imminent danger of invasion." And to add still greater weight to these high authorities, general Washington, who was president of the convention that formed the constitution, and it must be admitted that he was a correct judge of its intention, approved and signed both of those laws.

Believing that the president was in fact commander in chief of the militia of the several states, and judge of the time when it was necessary to order them out as soon as I received requisitions from general Dearborn without consulting flesh or blood, I promptly issued orders for calling into the service such portion of the detached militia as were required. For companies under major Bassett, are stationed at Portsmouth harbor, for the defence of our seaboard

Numerous applications were made to me from various parts of the state particularly from the inhabitants of several frontier towns representing the frontiers as being in danger of predatory attacks from the enemy, and urging the necessity, of my ordering a military force for their security. Without loss of time I made a representation of their case to general Dearborn; who requested me to call out a company of the detached militia for their defence. I immediately issued orders accordingly; and a company under captain Mahurin is stationed at Stuartstown. These five companies are in the service and pay of the United States."

From the Charleston Investigator.

We publish with pleasure the following testimonials, not only of the cordial good understanding with which the late change has been made in the cabinet of our government, but of the zeal and fidelity with which our worthy fellow citizen Mr. Hamilton has discharged the trust with which he has been honored. Although we disclaim the pernicious and ridiculous principle of State preferences and State prejudices, yet whenever it so happens that a member of our State shall be called to fill an important station, in the general government, it will be our pride and pleasure, that he fills it with honor to himself and advantage to the nation.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—Having devoted unremittedly more than 30 years of my life to public service in various situations, in all of which I feel a consciousness of having done my duty according to my best judgment and understanding, and being about to withdraw from the office of Secretary of the Navy, with which you have honored me, permit me to ask you whether, in your opinion, there has been any thing in the course of my conduct in that station reprehensible? Your goodness of heart, sir, will induce you, as I trust, readily to excuse this intrusion, when you reflect that if this inquiry is answered as my conscience leads me to expect it will be, you will put me in possession of what may be a valuable legacy to my children.

Wishing you, sir, every earthly blessing, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours, PAUL HAMILTON.

James Madison, President of the United States.

City of Washington, 30th Dec. 1812.

The President's Reply

Washington, 31st Dec. 1812.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of yesterday signifying your purpose to retire from the department which has been under your care. On an occasion which is to terminate the relation in which it placed us, I cannot satisfy my own feelings, or the tribute due your patriotic merits and private virtues without bearing testimony to the faithful zeal, the uniform exertions and unimpeachable integrity with which you have discharged that important trust, and without expressing the value I have placed on that personal intercourse, the pleasure of which I am now to lose. With these recollections and impressions, I tender you assurances of my affectionate esteem, and of my sincerest wishes for your welfare and happiness

JAMES MADISON.

P. Hamilton, Esq

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Baltimore Feb 16

Last afternoon capt. J. R. Taylor, passenger in the Pilot, Cark, of this port, which has arrived in the Delaware, in a short passage from Bordeaux, reached this city. The Pilot sailed from Bordeaux on the first of January. The spark from N. York, arrived at La Rochelle on the 22d of Dec.. Another American vessel, name not mentioned, consigned to Ducorneau, and laden with cotton, fish and potash, arrived there the 27th.

Captain Taylor obligingly placed in our hands a file of Bordeaux papers to the 28th December inclusive, from which translations have been made—They contain Paris dates to the 24th. We presume that the federal editors will publish no more preposterous speculations to prove that the French Emperor has not reached Paris.

Captain Taylor brought dispatches from Mr Barlow, for government. Our minister was daily expected in Paris by the Duke of Bassano and others.

L'indicateur, of the 28th Dec. contains London dates of the 18th of that month During the last sitting of the house of commons the chancellor of the exchequer appeared at the bar with a message from the Prince Regent, tending to grant subsidies to Russia. Mr Whitbread rose, and declared in positive terms that "he could not give his assent to such a proposition. It would be far more becoming, said he, that the house should vote succor to the unhappy people of this country, and contribute in alleviating the poor in England, instead of exercising, under different pretexts its generosity towards Russia. Charity should begin at home." and added he, "although I admit that it would not be always prudent to follow such a maxim, yet, when I consider the privations and distresses to which Great Britain has been exposed, by the continuation of the war, I think that if we are to pay contributions, they should be appropriated to the relief of our unhappy countrymen."

Sir F. Burdett said—"That in the present state of affairs, such a message was insulting to the people"—At the request of the chancellor of the exchequer, the discussion of the bill was postponed till the next day.

Parliament, it was said, would adjourn on the 23d Dec. to meet again on the 2d Feb.

The Austrian armies in Upper Hungary and Gallicia, have been considerably augmented.

Troops are also marching from Hamburg, Bremen, &c. to join gen. St. Cyr, who has recovered of his wound.

The mail from Ohio yesterday brot no additional information relative to the disaster on the Miami river, except the following, which we copy from "*The Liberty Hall*," a paper printed at Cincinnati, and which presents a most somber picture of this bloody action:

"Out of three Kentucky regiments, not a battalion remains. Only two officers that were in the engagement have got in, viz. major M'Clanahan and capt. Graves, the latter with two slight wounds—Gen. Winchester, col. Lewis, and several other officers were seen on horseback, 8 or 9 miles from the camp, retreating—and by various corresponding accounts it appears that the general and six other officers were there killed together, and most horridly mangled—it is reported that the body of the general was mangled in a manner so shocking to civilized feelings, that I forbear to describe it. Captain Price, son of the late col. Price, was seen retreating 4 or 5 miles, apparently exhausted, and was heard to say to col. Lewis, 'I can go no farther, let us form and fight.' The col. answered, 'the men cannot be rallied; we must do the best we can.' The general and colonel rode slowly along, encouraging the men to keep up, by which they were both much exposed. Col. Allen was discovered on foot two miles on the retreat, nearly exhausted, opposing with his sword 3 or 4 Indians—as yet, however, all accounts must be considered imperfect. The number of British and Indians engaged on this ever to be lamented day, amounted, 'tis believed, to between 2 and 3000—say, say, 1000 British and Canadian militia, and from 1500, to 2000 savages. They attacked our camp at the river Raisin, about day break, with 8 pieces of cannon; our troops sustained the action until the sun was half an hour high, when, retreating across the river, our men were so exposed, that every one of the enemy's guns could play upon them with effect—and at this time it is thot the enemy sustained a serious loss—Captain Hart got to the camp in advance the night before, just in time to suffer with his company. Major Madison is said to have ordered his battalion to ground arms at the last moment. What is the real fate of this part of the army; whether all are mostly killed, or what part of it prisoners, it is impossible yet to say, but certain it is, the prime and glory of our troops are gone."

☞ Since writing the above, we learn that letters have reached the city from Gen. *Harrison* to Gov. *Meigs*, giving a much more cheerful account of the battle. They state that our worthy fellows fought like heroes, that quite as many, if not more, of the enemy were slain as our own forces, and that but for the greatly superior numbers of the Indians and the British and the distance of the stock of ammunition, the result would have been different. Six hundred are said to have been taken prisoners, and many escaped, so that not more than 300 are killed.

Nat. Intel.

RICHMOND,

Council Chamber, Jan, 7th, 1813.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to the request of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I herewith enclose you sundry resolutions of that body, expressing the high sense they entertain of the signal achievement effected by the skill and courage of yourselves, and the brave crew under your command, on board the United States, in the capture of his Britannic majesty's frigate Macedonian.

In addition to the applause of America, so universally and so justly bestowed on your gallantry and success, Virginia, boasting of you as her citizens, delights to give you special evidence of her high regard, and has therefore committed to her records an imperishable monument of your glory, and of her gratitude.—Next to the satisfaction arising from the reflection, that your efforts in your country's cause, have been crowned with success, will be this tribute of approbation, consecrated as it is by the fountain from which it flows, the unbiassed and unanimous voice of the representatives of a free people.

Permit me to mingle an expression of feeling with those of the Legislature, and to congratulate you upon your good fortune. You combine with a consciousness that you are engaged in a just cause, and are avenging the wrongs of your seafaring brethren, the reflection that you have acquired your laurels on an element so long the theatre of insult and outrage to us; and that the flag of America, the sacred emblem of our independence, supported by your prowess, has waved in triumph over an enemy, arrogating to herself the dominion of the ocean.

The swords which they have awarded you, shall be finished with all practicable despatch; and, so soon as they shall be completed, I will advise you thereof.

I am, with sentiments of high respect,

Yours, &c.

JAS. BARBOUR.

Com. Stephen Decatur
Lts. Wm. H. Allen,
J. B Nicholson.

U. S. F. U. S. N YORK, Jan. 20, 1813.

His Excellency James Barbour,

SIR—The honorable terms in which the General Assembly of Virginia has been pleased to regard my services in the late victory over his Britannic majesty's frigate the Macedonian, impress me with a sense of gratitude and thankfulness, I cannot easily describe. It is a reward adequate to greater achievements than Providence has put in my power to perform, but it will always be cherished as an encouragement to more strenuous exertions, and an excitement to a more ardent zeal.

In returning through the respective chief magistrate of my native state my grateful acknowledgments for this mark of esteem from the General assembly, permit me, sir, to tender you my best thanks for the polite manner in which you have had the goodness to make the communication.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your Excellency's obd't serv't,
JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

SALEM. Feb 19.

AFFECTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from George Tittle, to his mother in Beverly, dated Algiers Prison, October 4, 1812.

"On the 28th of August we were taken by an Algerine on our passage home, and on that fatal day I lost my liberty, and all that I held dear, to be made a slave in this cruel country.—When taken, we were stript and plundered of every thing, and remain almost naked; and here we are without friends or any one to assist us. We are all in as good health as can be expected in our deplorable situation, which to describe would wound your feelings too much. I hope it will not be long before our

country will redeem us from our unmerciful tyrants. We are obliged to hard labor, and every night we are confined in this prison. In the few hours allowed for rest, I write this, which I send by the same brig we were taken in. She is now under Moorish colors, and bound to Gibraltar. I hope you will get some persons to intercede for myself and companions, if in their power. Your unfortunate son, &c."

We have seen, says the editor of a Salem paper, a letter from Samuel Larrabee, giving a similar description of his slavery, chained to hard labor, &c. He adds, "I hear there is war between the United States and England. If tha be the case, I fear we shall not get clear for some time."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 23, 1813.

This number of the STAR completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom a payment becomes due. Payment from delinquents at this time, is particularly requested:—if gentlemen would for a moment reflect as to the state of their accounts, a sense of *justice* on their part would prompt compliance.

Washington, February 17.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

With emotions of real pleasure we communicate to our readers in an extra sheet the following highly gratifying intelligence.

An English schooner arrived at New Castle this day, a prize to the U. States sloop of war Hornet, having on board an officer from the U. States frigate Constitution, Captain Bainbridge; who has given the following account of a naval engagement, glorious to the American name, between the American frigate *Constitution* and the English frigate *Java*.

On the 29th of December, off St. Salvador, the CONSTITUTION, Capt. BAINBRIDGE, fell in with the British frigate Java, of 38 guns (mounting 49) and 400 men—After an action of *one hour and forty five minutes*, the Java struck, with the loss of sixty killed, and one hundred and one wounded. The Constitution had 9 killed, and 25 wounded. The Java had one hundred men more than her usual compliment, besides several officers.

Capt. Lambert, of the Java, was killed in the engagement. Captain Bainbridge, of the Constitution, was wounded, but has since recovered.

The sloop of war Hornet, was in sight during the engagement.

The Java was so much damaged in the action, that it was deemed impossible to fetch her in, and the bodies of Capt. Bainbridge was burnt.

Gen. Hyslop, the Governor of Bombay, and Maj. Walker, and Capt. Wood, of his suite, were on board the Java.

☞ Besides other valuable articles, the Java had on board a coppering complete for TWO SEVENTY FOURS, now building in the East Indies.

A letter from the neighborhood of Buffalo dated February 3d, after stating Winchester's defeat, gives a report that was current there, that Harrison had pushed forward, overtaken the British, recovered the prisoners, and stormed Fort Malden, carrying all before him! This news was believed there, because a large body of the British troops had left Fort George, and marched upwards with great precipitancy and eagerness. I give this report as I get it.

EDITOR WEEKLY REGISTER.
C. H. B.

Norfolk, Feb. 12.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We feel as much surprise as pleasure in noticing the uncommon alacrity with which the means for defending our territory against a threatened invasion have been provided. Nor can we sufficiently testify our admiration and applause of those brave and patriotic volunteers, who, at a moment's notice, have left families, their business, and all the comforts of domestic life, to face danger in its direst form, and encounter the fatigues, the hardships, and the privations of the camp.

Capt. Gamble's troop of Cavalry and Capt. Taylor's company of Riflemen, from Richmond, arrived yesterday—Their appearance was truly martial.

A battalion from the 7th and another from the 95th regiments, Norfolk county Militia, marched through town yesterday and the evening before to their quarters at Fort Norfolk.

Capt. Henly's Rifle company from the upper part of Henrico county, arrived this morning.

The detachment to be commanded by Major Corbin have arrived at Hampton.

Our Worthy Chief Magistrate arrived in town on Wednesday evening. The 54th regiment paraded yesterday, and was reviewed by his Excellency.

By the last account from the Bay-side there were eight frigates and six smaller vessels at anchor in the bay. Three boats were manned out from the squadron on Wednesday for the purpose of burning the schooner Lucretia, mentioned in our last. She being aground within thirty yards of the shore, the boats were fired upon by a party of the Princess Anne Militia under Lieut. Bone, and repulsed without effecting their object. [*Herald.*

Baltimore, Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk.

"I have now to inform you that the Baltimore schooner which has been captured in the Bay, is the schooner Lottery, Capt. John Southcomb. The Lottery was attacked by nine boats carrying 340 men—Capt. Southcomb fought them two hours and a half, during which he received *five* severe wounds, one through his body—and two of his men received serious wounds.——Captain Southcomb never surrendered his schooner; the enemy boarded and hauled down his colors.

"I am now sending a boat down to the squadron to bring the brave fellow up to this place, where he shall receive every possible attention and care——The *Cora* was captured by 126 men in boats besides the Lottery and a pilot boat which the enemy have manned—Capt. Gould of the *Cora* is now here."

Petersburg, Feb. 12.

PREPARATION.

On Wednesday, the Petersburg Light Infantry, under capt. Taylor, departed for Norfolk, to aid in the defence of our eastern frontier. The Manchester Cavalry, under Captain Heth, arrived in town the same day, and proceeded to Norfolk in the evening. Capt. Collier's requisition of militia, from the 39th regiment, [Dinwiddie] will move forward in a few days—as will also the detached militia from the 83d [Dinwiddie] regiment, under capt. Burwell, and Gen. Sixty men from the Prince George reg't. have been detained to garrison Fort Eustis, whither a supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c has been forwarded.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED
Chillicothe, Feb. 6.

"The following letters were received late last evening; accounts still later state that 140 of the force had returned in safety to Gen. Harrison's camp, which will reduce our loss to 200, inferior in numbers to that of the enemy.

"Our Legislature adjourns to day."

Extracts of letters from Gen. Harrison, to Gov. Meigs, dated
"Head Quarters, Portage River, January 30th, 1813.

"A Frenchman arrived here, this evening, by way of Lower Sandusky from the River Raisin—which place he left on the night of the 23d. He says, that there must have been *six hundred of our troops* taken prisoners—that the greater part of our men fought *most desperately*, and would have beaten the enemy if the centre of the line had not given way, and they had been well supplied with ammunition, which had been unfortunately placed in a house at some distance. He counted sixty one of the enemy's killed, which were removed after the action in sleds—and he asserts, that he heard a British Colonel admit, that the loss on their side in killed, was equal to ours. I sent two men, two days ago, to ascertain the situation of the enemy and our wounded. The Frenchman states, that the latter were left at the River Raisin. I shall march the day after to morrow for the Rapids—and from there as soon as I get up the artillery, the progress of which has been stopped by the excessive rains. The Frenchman is certain that Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis and Brigade Major Gerrard, are among the prisoners."

HEAD QUARTERS.

Portage River, 31st Jan. 1813.

"This morning two spies whom I had sent into the River Raisin, have returned. They give a still more favorable account of the action than that before received. They say, that a considerably larger number of the enemy were killed, than of our men, and that after resisting every assault of the British and charging the latter *successfully* several times—they did not surrender *until after the return of the Indians* from the pursuit of those who had retreated in the commencement of the action. There were *two thousand one hundred men* on the side of the British.

Chillicothe, Feb. 6.

Last evening an express arrived in town from Gen Harrison. We publish extracts of the letters written by him to Governor Meigs. It is with pride, we state, that, though overpowered by numbers—yet the BRAVE KENTUCKIANS have done their duty. General Harrison and the army under him, are in good health and spirits.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Cantonment, 11 miles from Buffalo, New York, January 30, 1813.

"A flag has come across from Black Rock and stated to Col. Boerstler, that Gen Winchester, with his whole army are prisoners of war, and the General is now at Fort George or Fort Erie, and will be sent over in a day or two on parole. The flag states that Gen. W. was taken after a hard fought battle on the Rapids of Miami. Orders have been issued to our men to be ready to march and fight, and have been most cheerfully obeyed. The Lake is frozen over strong enough to bear 10 tons, and it is possible that the enemy, flushed with a new victory, may attempt to cross, especially as they are represented to be in great want of provisions and salt on the enemy's side."

EXCURSION FROM OGDENSBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburgh, dated February 7.

Last evening captain Forsyth, commandant at this post, left this village with about 200 volunteers, part from his own company, part from captain Lydle's volunteers, and the remainder citizens, among whom were col. Benedict and other gentlemen of distinction. The detachment proceeded in sleighs up the river to Morristown, where they formed, and at 2 o'clock this morning crossed over to Elizabeth town, surprised the guard, took 52 prisoners, among whom were Major Cadey, 3 captains and 2 lieutenants, also 120 muskets, 20 rifles, 2 casks fixed ammunition, &c. but no private property was either taken or destroyed.—All was effected without the loss of a single man.

Capt. Forsyth was led to this enterprize by the repeated aggresssions of the British guards, who had been in the habit of crossing the river a few miles above this place, and taking the deserters, 16 of whom they had in the jail at Elizabeth town, threatened with being shot. Capt. F being informed of this, determined to effect their liberation, in which he succeeded. One prisoner confined in the jail for murder he declined taking. Capt. F. speaks of the conduct of the officers and men in the highest terms of approbation. Two B. officers from Prescott come over a few hours after the return of our troops with the prisoners, to effect their release. I understand they are ill paroled, and are to return again to Canada this evening.

The movement of the troops on the other side indicating an attack on this place, col. Benedict was induced to call out his regiment of militia, so that we have now in Ogdensburg about 800 men: and should an attack be made from Prescott, I have the fullest confidence in our success. Indeed, from the high tone of our troops, it is difficult to restrain their ardor! and should we not be attacked from the other side within a few days I should not be surprised were they to go over there. *Columbian.*

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 11th January, 1813.

"Gen. Wilkinson certainly expects an attack here by the English white and Black troops, and is taking all prudential measures to give them a proper reception. The 3d and 7th U. States regiment marched through this town yesterday to take post at the English turn, where very extensive Barracks have been erected for them; they were about 1200 strong—we expect the 2d regiment, the next week, consisting of 700, so that our whole regular force here will be upwards of three thousand men, as we had anterior to their arrival 1000 or more—These with about 5000 Militia and Volunteers will form a very decent force."

FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE.

Capt. Lace, of the brig Julia, arrived at Holmes Hole, informs, that when he was out nine days from Lisbon, he was brought to and detained by the United States frigate Chesapeake. During his detention, a frigate & a man of war brig hove in sight, when Capt. Evans hurried the Julia off, and prepared to meet them. Capt. L. was soon out of sight, and is unable to say whether an engagement ensued or not. *Bos. Pat.*

We cannot avoid expressing a decided opinion against the policy and propriety of repealing the non importation act. It is a direct concession to G. Britain, in the first place, that while we are compeled to fight her, we are dependant on her to a certain extent. In the next place, it must prolong the contest to a doubtful period; because G. Britain has hardly an interest to make peace, while we continue to employ her workmen and feed her colonies. Our third objection is, that we could hardly give a stronger sanction to the arrogant claims of our enemy, for monopolizing the commerce of the world and dictating its regulation. In truth, in no way, can we find the proposition tolerable. It is calculated to weaken the confidence of the people in the firmness of the government; to impede the all-important progress of domestic manufactures; to introduce division in the ranks of those, who hold fast the cause of their country. But these are minor evils. The repeal of the law would be degrading the national character, and sporting with the national spirit. British ships, with simulated papers, would exclude from employment American seamen and ships. We should give up one of the most powerful defensive weapons, with which we can oppose usurpation. It is our most earnest hope, that we have heard the last of submission; and that this bill will sleep the sleep of death. *Balt. Patriot.*

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We have just finished a first reading of Mr. Clay's Speech, which we begin the publication of to day, and shall conclude to-morrow. It is worthy to be read again and again—and with mingled emotions of pleasure and of pain, of exultation and of mortification, we recommend it to the public as *the only* specimen this session of Congress affords, of that lofty, glorious tone which the country loves, and which the republican representatives of the country should never be either alarmed, persuaded or even reasoned from. Such an exhortation as this from the manly, liberal and dignified Speaker of the House of Representatives, is worth all the diplomacy, all the address and all the concession acts that Congress and the Administration together can lay upon the altar of conciliation. More bursts of national and patriotic eloquence, like this, and fewer oblations to peace offered through the hazy atmosphere of promises and pledges, would tend to bring about, what it is feared the administration are bent upon, a termination of the war.

The occasion of Mr. Clay's speaking must be generally known. Engrossed with the incessant and arduous duties of the Chair, it is not in his power to participate in debate as often as all must wish, who love energetic and masculine oratory. But during the late discussion, Mr. Quincy so entirely transgressed all the barriers of decorum, so totally forsook the question, and so irregularly calumniated the authorities, the policy and the character of the American nation, that it was made absolutely necessary to expose him. Being about to retire to his native regions in the north east, at the close of the present session, he seems to have emitted in one penultimate effort, the whole contents of his phial of denunciation: and the public have certainly reason to be thankful for this ebullition, inasmuch as it had the effect of eliciting the fine retort of Mr. Clay.

The Speaker has acquitted himself nobly. The causes of the war are succinctly, but ably reviewed, the actual relation of the United States towards England satisfactorily presented, and the course this country ought to pursue as satisfactorily pointed out—the whole in a flowing, impassioned and captivating manner—exhibiting altogether a masterly and conclusive view of the state of parties, the state of the nation, and the state of the war.

Interlaced with the general consideration of the subject is a pungent exposure of the tergiversations of the federal party, and cutting gurgation of the north eastern orator, who must needs have wished the session at an end during the application of this very severe discipline.

Messrs. Pearson, Bleeker, Pitkin, and other federal *gentlemen*, as Mr. Clay distinguishes them from Mr. Quincy, are controverted with the utmost liberality and candour: and the Speaker sustains on the floor that high character for fairness and impartiality, as well as for resolution and spirit, which he displays in the chair—a character not to be destroyed or undermined by the clamour of the few licentious members whom he has found it necessary to reprimand and keep in order.

It is much to be desired that the administration would read this speech repeatedly—as their constituents will—and treasure up its principles as those which will always be dear to the people of the United States.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the Speaker's Speech has received and is receiving those unquestionable testimonials of its striking effect—those diplomas of distinction—the calumnious notices of the disaffected papers. Mr. Clay has been long enough in public life to know that there must be reason to doubt a man's merits unless they are proved by exciting the passions of his adversaries.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

HAMPDEN,
TO THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

No. II.

Suffer me, sir, to ask your attention to the following picture of a set of oppositionists, who, according to the pourtrayer, most richly merit the execrations of the country. I invite you to mark the features, and trace the similarity to any party, within your present knowledge. View it attentively, sir; for the painter had, and has, much of your confidence.

"The factious spirits, whose intrigues have produced such losses and distress to the U. States, and forced our federated stars from the pathway of Peace and Heaven, are servile copiests of those ancient enemies of colonial independence. They have neither the claim or originals, the merit of ingenuity, nor the charm of novelty. It is not a mere general resemblance; it is the old picture in a new position. The same in character and attitude, in expression and passion, in drapery and design. *The tories and royalists of old compared with the friends of America, were a small and weak party, unable to acquire the confidence of the people.* Ambition, which cannot be gratified by honorable means, has a sure resource in intrigue.—THEIR INVITATIONS STIMULATED AND ENCOURAGED AGGRESSIONS. *They marked out the plan for our enemies.* DIVIDE AND CONQUER. Insert your influence amid the parties of the State. *Corrupt the avaricious, frighten the weak, vilify virtue, turn talents into ridicule, weaken the obligation of morality,* destroy the influence of religion, make men worthy to be slaves, and they will soon be fetters. How minutely the *opponents of the will of the people have adhered to these principles in war time, is too obvious to remark.* We shall find the likeness not less striking, if, *keeping our own times in view,* we call to recollection the arts, *by which the tories and royalists formerly played this eternal game of tyranny. To encourage it and unite the inhabitants of the old world, they every where* PROCLAIMED US A DIVIDED PEOPLE; that embarked in a common cause, we refused to bear our shares of expense; that reared under their wing, in our strength, we were unmindful of our patrons. *In America different changes were rung.* THEY ATTEMPTED TO SET AT VARIANCE THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN COLONIES, to make the orders of state contend, to render the poor suspicious of the rich, the rich fearful of the poor. They told the people of fleets and armies, of the power of the adversary, and their own weakness," &c. &c.

Well, sir, will you not acknowledge this an indignant and pointed reprobation of your friends and yourself? Do you not long to rebut the severity of cutting such strictures? Are you not ready to call the author a *foreigner*; to tell him he is a *reptile*, and *crawls round drawing-rooms?* Ah! sir, spare your censure. The author is JOSIAH QUINCY. On July 4, 1808, you told this story to a Boston audience: Take it to your closet.—Review your late speech and your late conduct; and answer—*by your own showing, are you not very like a Tory?*

HAMPDEN.

Washington City, Feb. 16.

The bill further to increase the Navy of the United States, by purchasing or building several sloops of war, has passed the House of Representatives; as also a bill to authorise the appointment of six additional Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals to the Army of the United States.

An important bill was yesterday reported in the House of Representatives for modifying the non importation act and to encrease the duties on foreign tonnage. Its passage is doubtful; it will at least meet with great opposition. We shall publish the bill in our next. The report and correspondence which accompanied it will be found in our subsequent columns.

The Treasury Note bill has not yet passed the Senate, it having been, on its third reading, recommitted for amendment.

The Senate were principally engaged yesterday in discussing the amendment proposed by N. Carolina to the Constitution, respecting an uniform mode of Election of Electors.

DEWITT CLINTON, Esq. the Coalition Candidate at the late Presidential Election, has been re-elected to the Mayoralty of New York by the (Federal) Council of Appointment of that State

Richmond, Feb. 12.

COMMODORE DECATUR.

On Tuesday last, copies of the following letters were sent to both branches of the Virginia Legislature:

Council-Chamber, Feb. 9th, 1813

SIR—I do myself the honor to lay before that Branch of the Legislature over which you preside, a copy of the reply of Commodore Stephen Decatur to a letter addressed to him from this Department covering the resolutions lately adopted by the General Assembly, expressing their high sense of his conduct in the action between the frigate United States under his command and the British ship Macedonian.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.
CHARLES K. MALLORY.

The Honorable
the Speaker of the——

[ENCLOSURE.]
New York, Jan 25th, 1813.

SIR—Your esteemed favour of the 17th Jan. enclosing the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in my behalf, has been received. The approbation of such a respectable body of my fellow citizens, is highly gratifying to me, and their liberality in estimating the small service which I have been fortunate enough to render my country, excites my warmest gratitude. For the very flattering sentiments which you, sir, have been pleased to express towards me, in making this communication, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

I have the honor to be,
Most truly your obd't. servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency James Barbour,
Governor of the State of Virginia.

The British navy have met with the following losses since the Declaration of War, on the American station:

FRIGATES.

Guerriere, taken by the Constitution.
Macedonian, taken by the U. States.
Barbadoes, lost on the Isle of Sables.
Southampton, lost on Catt Key.

SLOOPS OF WAR.

Alert, taken by the Essex.
Frolic, taken by the Wasp—recaptured by the Poictiers.
Fraulous, lost on Cape Sable.
Plumper, lost on Cape Lampra.
Avenger, lost.
Falcon, lost in the West Indies.
Brig Laura, taken by the French privateer Diligent, sent to Philadelphia.
Schooner Whiting, do. do.
Cherub, run under off Halifax, while in chase of an American ship.
Sable, upset while in chase of privateer Jack's Favorite

PACKETS.

Prince Adolphus, sent into Philadelphia.
Princess Amelia, sent to Chagleston.
Swallow, sent to Baltimore.
Townsend, taken off Barbadoes by the Bona privateer.
Nocton, taken by the Essex, and retaken by the Belvidera.

COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial which was to have assembled on the 25th inst. in this City, for the trial of Gen. Hull, is postponed till further orders.——*Aurora.*

A TORY PUT TO THE BLUSH.

Last week on the arrival of a privateer with her prize into this port, among the spectators gather on the occasion was a certain Squire—— of Danvers; who just as the English captain and other prisoners were landing was uttering the most bitter imprecations against the American government for permitting Americans to capture English vessels, &c.——The English captain, after hearing him through patiently, answered—"I know not what you be—nor by what authority you abuse your own country and government; but I do know, that were you in my country to utter such language, you would loose your head. I am here a prisoner, and the ship which contains my property has been taken from me, and is a LAWFUL PRIZE.——But I do not blame the American government: my government seized American property when it professed to be at peace; and it has laid down principles which America ought not to submit to—principles which if they were put in force by another nation against England would not permit her for one moment to hesitate in declaring war. Justice is on the side of America; and I am astonished to find, before my foot had reached them on her own shores, an American who can applaud and justify that in his own country's enemies, which an Englishman cannot find ground to excuse in his own government."—The rebuke was so severe that, for once, a *Tory is said to have blushed*—to have turned on his heel and departed, without answering the irrefutable argument of his magnanimous opponent. *Essex Register.*

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of Volunteers and Militia Corps.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repres. sentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in every case in which a court martial shall have adjudged and determined a fine against any officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, for any of the causes specified in the act to which this act is a supplement, or in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States;" all such fines so assessed shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as the act to which this is a supplement directed the same to be certified to the supervisor of the revenue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals shall pay all fines which have been levied and collected by them or their respective deputies, under the authority of this acts herein referred to, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per centum for their own trouble; and in case of failure, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against the said marshal in the district court by attachment for recovery of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Volunteer and Militia corps, who subsequent to the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve, shall have been or may hereafter be called out, while in the service of the United States, shall, during the continuance of the present war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their Territories, be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage as are or may be provided by law for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate protempore.

February 2, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LAND FOR SALE

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY the 5th of April next,

A Tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Chicknemecomico Bridge, and about 3 miles from each place. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, fit for ship building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, and possession given the first of January, 1814. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DAFFIN,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

feb. 23——6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will attend on THURSDAY the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables—and also on the 5th of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads in said county.

By Order—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

feb. 23——2

MERINO SHEEP

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the present season, at the following prices:

Full blood Ram Lambs at $50
3-4 do. do. 10
1-2 do. do 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the first of April, and the lambs must be taken away by the 10th of July.

EDWARD LLOYD.

feb. 23——4

CASH

Will be given for a good Cook, either male or female, that is honest and sober—and for an Ostler and Carriage Driver, of the same character—Als for a good Semstress. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

Talbot county, feb. 23——3

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

A man that can come well recommended to take charge of a School in a healthy part of the county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate application to

HUGH AULD, or
JAMES DAWSON.

feb. 23——3

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
12th February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

☞ Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

feb. 23——3

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
12th February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Jonas Simonds, is appointed to superintend the recruiting district, of which N York is the principal rendezvous, vice Colonel Macomb; Lieut. Col. Jonas Cutting, that of which Hartford is the principal rendezvous, vice Major Smith: Major Thomas Aspinwall, that of which Pittsfield is the principal rendezvous, vice Col. Barned; and Lieut. Col. John Christie, that of which Canandaigua is the principal rendezvous, vice Lieut. Col. Milton; and these officers will repair to the posts assigned them without loss of time, and receive and act on all such communications as may be found in the several post offices addressed to their respective predecessors.

By order of the Secretary of War.
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

☞ Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union are requested to publish this notice once in their papers.

feb. 23——1

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *John Turner*, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him.—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommend a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL.

february 27——3m

NEW BANK, TO BE CALLED
THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to establish a Bank in the City of Baltimore to be called The City Bank of Baltimore*," passed at the last session of the Assembly we the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to superintend and take subscriptions for the twelve hundred shares of Stock that are reserved for the citizens of Talbot county, we therefore give this public notice to the citizens of Talbot county that we shall open a subscription Book at Peacock's Tavern in Easton on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and keep the subscription open for at least the term of three days, and if not completed at the expiration of that term, then we shall keep the same open for ten days thereafter, unless sooner completed and no longer, but if the subscription shall be filled at any time before the expiration of the said term of three days, then and immediately after the same shall be so filled, no person copartnership or body politic will be allowed during the remainder of the term of three days aforesaid to subscribe for more than twenty shares—Each subscriber at the time of subscribing will be required to pay into the hands of the Commissioners, the sum of five dollars on each share so subscribed; the further sum of twenty dollars is to be paid on each share of stock, in instalments not exceeding five dollars, to the President and Directors of the said City Bank of Baltimore or their successors, at such times as they may appoint and require after giving sixty days notice in the newspapers at Baltimore, Annapolis, George Town, Frederick Town, Hager's Town and Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
JOHN MEREDITH,
JAMES B. RINGGOLD,
} Commissioners.

jan. 30, feb. (16)——2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to Dorchester county, as published in the Star, of the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 16th of March next.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHD. HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
} Comm'rs.

Cambridge, feb. 16——5

NOTICE.

By Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled "An act to establish a BANK in the City of Baltimore, called *The City Bank of Baltimore*"—The subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive Subscriptions for twelve hundred shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Dorchester county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in Cambridge, on the first Monday in March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Cambridge, feb. 9——3

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 6, 1813.

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are, immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the Marshal of the United States, or to his Deputy for the district within which they may be landed.

No alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without a Special Passport from the Marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the Marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passports.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several Districts of the United States, are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

☞ Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

feb. 16——3

FOR SALE,

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 hhds. good retailing Molasses,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 hhds. W. I. Rum,
With a General Assortment of
GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. & A. LEVERING,
No. 25, *Cheapside, Baltimore*,

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

feb. 16——10

☞ The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors or the Patriot for payment.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3——m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration debonis non of the personal estate of *James Clayland*, jun. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1813.

WM. NEAVITT, Adm'r D. B. N.
of James Clayland, jun. dec'd

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

FANCY CHAIR MAKER,
EASTON.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED
CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

feb. 2——6

N B I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling *Drugs*, or *Cabinet Furniture*, nor tanning *Hides*.

B. B.

EASTON PACKETS.

SLOOP MESSENGER,
Capt. CLEMENT VICKARS,

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, on SUNDAY NEXT, 21st instant, at 9 o'clock;—returning, leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at the same hour, during the season. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

feb. 16——3

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,
Capt. EDWARD AULD,

Will commence running as usual, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. at 9 o'Clock; returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour during the season. For freight or passage apply as heretofore.

feb. 16——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Elizabeth Parrot*, late of Caroline county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the ninth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of February, 1813.

WILLIAM PARROTT, Adm'r
of Elizabeth Parrott, dec'd.

feb. 9——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland,) letters of administration on the estate of *John Radmore*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons any way indebted to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle them immediately, or they will be collected by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Radmore, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland) letters of administration on the estate of *John Massey*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JAMES DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Massey, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH,
(OF HENRY,)

Will sell WHEAT on Commission, at Elkton.

feb. 9——4

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD.

november 24——m

MARYLAND. KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

January 16, 1813.

Ordered, on application of Robert Dunn, jun. adm'r. of *James Dunn*, deceased, that he cause a notice of a second dividend on the estate of said deceased, amongst his creditors, to be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton.

Test, RICHD. BARROLL, Reg.

In pursuance of the order of the orphan's court of Kent county, I hereby notify the creditors of *James Dunn*, late of said county, deceased, that a second dividend on his estate amongst them will be made at the office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, in Maryland, on the 27th day of February next, at which time they are requested to attend.

ROBERRT DUNN, jun. adm'r.
of James Dunn, dec'd.

feb. 9——3

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL*, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 12——m

OSCAR,

Late the property of Col. John Tayloe, of Washington,

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of $12 50.

OSCAR is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, *but* for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will insert some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

OSCAR covered last spring near Washington, at $21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Maryland, feb. 16——m

PEDIGREE.

OSCAR and his performances are so well known thro'out the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with *his immense powers*, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin;) his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylee's Penelope, by Old Yorick; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Dorimont his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners;) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian;) his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other Stallion that has been brought into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, *is always sought for*.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 2 were King's plates, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1801, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylee's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Lufborough Napoleon by Punch, *a capital horse*, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelins and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen Ridgeley's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

That day week, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelins celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylee's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.—The first heat of this race (& the course measures a full mile) was run in 8 m. 2 s. the 2d heat in 8 m. 1 s. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged *the continent*, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, $2,000 a side. *Oscar won in great style*, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, *Oscar again beat Consul at 3 heats*, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Floretta, Oscar being 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylee's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last days purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and five others.

FOR SALE,

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

jan. 5——m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Set.

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Thomas Helsby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL.

feb. 9——eow3m

WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.
For sale at the Star Office.

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,
North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price $1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative, (price $1 50) is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medecine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to fumales at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barreness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders are included several disenses of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete it description of them. It pervades with as baleful influence the whole nervous system writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watch ulness, drowsiness after eating timidity flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents

Dr. Dyot's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyot's patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyot's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

☞ *Mahy's Plaister Cloth*,
APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
DR. B. RUSH,
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And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. T. W DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs.

THOMAS & GROOME, Easton,
Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had Gratis.

march 24——1e2wly

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1812.

On application of *John Hunt*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing, to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Hunt has resided in the state of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Hunt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May Term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Hunt should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid. TEST,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of T. C. C.

feb. 16——4

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1812.

On application of *Amos Hale*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Amos Hale has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Amos Hale, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Hale should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of
Talbot County Court.

feb. 2——4

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named *Bob*, about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back which (he says) proceeds from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Ellicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expences.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford County, Maryland.

Belle Air, jan. 5 (feb. 9)——8

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please copy the above and send their accounts to this office for payment.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Queen Ann's county, state of Maryland, on the 23d December last, a negro woman named *Fanny*, about 35 years of age, full mouth and good teeth. Had on when she went off a striped linsey jacket and petticoat, store shoes and stockings, short hair, short thick foot. A reward of twenty dollars will be given if taken in this county, thirty if in this state, and the above reward if taken out of the state.

SAMUEL EVANS.

feb. 16——3

WAS COMMITTED

To my custody as a runaway, a mulatto girl, supposed to be about 19 years old, five feet three or four inches high. Had on when committed, a striped jacket and petticoat much worn—says her name is *Sarah Barratt*,; that she is the daughter of Memery Hammond—further states that she was born free, and that the following gentlemen, living in Talbot county, knows of her freedom, Mr. William Troth, Robert Kemp, and Peter Harris. Her owner is requested to release her, or she will be sold for her prison fees.

EDWARD BROWNE, Sh'ff
Kent county, Maryland.

jan. 10 (feb. 16)—— 3

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Left Hunting-Ridge on the 24th ult. on a visit to Calvert county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—*George*, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. *Friby*, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 6 feet high; clothing uncertain—And on the 13th October last, a negro man named *Frederick*, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight made, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person's harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county gaol

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager.

feb. 2——6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended. B. B. C.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round part eye, has the tisick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & ot very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——w

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken [illegible] the

STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——